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NEW AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENT.

TO ALL WANTING FARMS,

A RARE OPPORTUNITY IN A DELIGHTFUL AND HEALTHY CLIMATE 25 MILES SOUTH-EAST OF PHILADELPHIA, ON THE CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD, NEW JERSEY.

An old estate consisting of several thousand of acres of *productive soil* has been divided into Farms of various sizes to *suit the* purchaser. A population of some *Fifteen Hundred*, from various parts of the middle States and New England have settled there the past year, improved their places, *and raised excellent crops*. The price of the land is at the low sum of from $15 to $20 per acre, the soil of the best quality for the production of *Wheat, Clover, Corn, Peaches, Grapes and Vegetables*. IT IS CONSIDERED THE BEST FRUIT SOIL IN THE UNION. The place is perfectly secure from frosts—the destructive enemy of the farmer. Crops of grain, grass and fruit are now growing and can be seen. By examining the place itself, a correct judgment can be formed of the productiveness of the land. The terms are made easy to secure the rapid improvement of the land., which is only sold for *actual improvement*. The result has been, that within the past year, some *three hundred houses* have been erected, two mills, one steam, four stores, some forty vinyards and peach orchards, planted, and a large number of other improvements, making it a desirable and active place of business.

THE MARKET,

as the reader may perceive from its location, is the BEST IN THE UNION,

Products bringing double the price than in locations away from the city, and more than double the price in the West. It is known that the earliest and best fruits and vegetables in this latitude come from New Jersey, and are annually exported to the extent of millions.

In locating here, the settler has many advantages He is within a few hours ride of the great cities of New England and Middle *country where every improvement of comfort and civilization is at hand.*—He can buy every article he wants at the cheapest price, and sell his produce for the highest, (in the West this is reversed,) he has schools for his children, *divine service*, and will enjoy an open winter, and delightful climate, where fevers are utterly unknown. The result of the change upon those from the north, has generally been to restore them to an excellent state of health.

In the way of building and improving, lumber can be obtained at the mills at the rate of $10 to $15 per thousand. Bricks from the brick yard opened in the place, every article can be procured in the place; good carpenters are at hand, and there is no place in the Union where buildings and improvements can be made cheaper.

The reader will at once be struck with the advantages here presented, and ask himself why the property has not been taken up before. The reason is, it was never thrown in the market; and unless these statements were correct, no one would be invited to examine the land before purchasing. This all are expected to do. They will sell land under cultivation, such is the extent of the settlement that they will no doubt, meet persons from their own neighborhood; they will witness the improvements and can judge the character of the population. If they come with a view to settle, they should come prepared to stay a day or two and be ready to purchase, as locations cannot be held on refusal.

There are two daily trains to Philadelphia, and to all settlers who improve. THE RAILROAD COMPANY GIVES A FREE TICKET FOR SIX MONTHS AND A HALF-PRICE TICKET FOR THREE YEARS.

THE TOWN OF HAMMONTON.

In connection with the agricultural settlement, a new and thriving town has naturally arisen, which presents inducements for any kind of business, particularly stores and manufactories. The Shoe business could be carried on in this place and market to good advantage, also cotton business, and manufactories of agricultural implements or Foundries for casting small articles. The improvement has been so rapid as to insure a constant and permanent increase of business Town lots of a good size, we do not sell small ones, as it would affect the improvement of the place can be had at from $100 and upwards.

The Hammonton Farmer, a monthly literary and agricultural sheet, containing full information of Hammonton, can be obtained at 25 cents per annum.

Title indisputable—warrantee deeds given, clear of all incumbrance when money is paid. Route to the land: leave Vine street wharf, Philadelphia for Hammonton by Railroad, 7½ A. M., or 4½ P. M. Fare 90 cents. When there inquire for Mr. Byrnes. Boarding conveniences on hand. Parties had better stop with Mr. Byrnes, a principal until they have decided as to purchasing, as he will show them over the land in his carriage, free of expense. Letters and applications can be addressed to Landis & Byrnes, Hammonton P. O., Atlantic Co., New Jersey, or S. B. Coughlin, 202 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia. Maps and information cheerfully furnished.

Aug. 19, 1859–6m.

Allegheny Male and Female Seminary,

RAINSBURG, Pa.

FACULTY.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B., Principal, Prof. of Languages and Philosophy.
Wm. S. Smith, Prof. of Mathematics.
Jas. H. Miller, Adjunct Prof. of Mathematics.
Rev. B. F. Stevens, Lecturer on Moral Philosophy &c.
Wm. A. Stephens, Prof. of English Grammar &c.
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Mrs. E. V. Osborne, Preceptress, Teacher of Drawing French, Botany &c.
B. F. Drott, Prof. of Instrumental Music.

Price of Tuition for term of 11 weeks.

Common English Branches	$3 25
Higher Branches, including common, each	80
Latin and Greek, each	2 00
German and French, each	2 50
Book-keeping and Commercial calculations	1 50

ORNAMENTAL.

Drawing	2 50
Colored crayon, and water colors, each	3 00
Oil painting	5 00
Hair and wax flowers, each	3 00
Fellis work	3 00
Embroidery	1 50
Piano music, with use of instrument	10 00

Board $1 75 per week including room rent, fuel, furniture &c. This is one of the best, and cheapest institutions in the country. The whole expense per term need not be more than twenty-five dollars.—Second Quarter of summer session commences August 4, 1859.

Teachers will be instructed free of charge in the Normal Department.

For particulars, address the Principal.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B.

Rainsburg, Bedford co., April 22, 1859.

THE HAMMONTON FARMER—A new paper devoted to Literature and Agriculture. also setting forth full accounts of the new settlement of Hammonton, in New Jersey, can be subscribed for at only 25 cents per annum.

Inclose postage stamps for the amount. Address to the Editor of the Farmer, Hammonton, P. O. Atlantic Co., New Jersey. Those wishing cheap land of the best quality, in one of the healthiest and most delightful climates in the Union, and where crops are never cut down by frosts, the terrible scourge of the north, see advertisement of Hammonton Land

Select Poetry.

MY MOTHER'S GRAVE.

BY GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

The trembling dew drops fall
Upon the shutting flowers—like souls at rest,
The stars shine gloriously, and all
Save me is blest.

Mother! I love thy grave!
The violet, with its blossoms blue and mild,
Waves o'er thy head—when shall it wave
Above thy child.

'Tis a sweet flower—yet must
Its bright leaves to the coming tempest bow,
Dear mother, 'tis thy emblem! dust
Is on the brow.

And I could love to die—
To leave untasted, life's dark, bitter streams,
By thee, as erst in childhood, lie,
And share thy dreams.

And must I linger here,
To stain the plumage of my sinless years,
And mourn the hopes to childhood dear,
With bitter tears?

Ay must I linger here,
A lonely branch upon a blasted tree,
Whose frail leaf, grown untimely sere,
Went down with thee?

Oft from life's withered bower,
In stil communion with the past, I turn
And muse upon the only flower
In memory's urn.

And when the evening pale
Dows like a mourner on the dim blue wave,
I stray to hear the night winds wail
Around thy grave.

Where is thy spirit flown?
I gaze above—thy look is imaged there;
I listen, and thy gentle tone
Is on the air.

O come—while here I press,
My brow upon thy grave—and in those mild
And thrilling tones of tenderness,
Bless, bless thy child!

Yes, bless thy weeping child,
And o'er thy urn, religion's holiest shrine—
Oh, give thy spirit pure and undefiled,
To blend with mine.

THE GREAT UNION DEMONSTRATION AT BOSTON.

Speeches of Hon. Edward Everett and Hon. Caleb Cushing.

The Union meeting at Faneuil Hall, in Boston, on Thursday week, was presided over by Ex-Governor Lincoln, assisted by 129 Vice Presidents, including four ex-Governors of the State, and six Secretaries. The hall was packed in every part and many hundreds were unable to gain admission.

HON. EDWARD EVERETT'S SPEECH.

The Chairman.—I now present to the audience one of our most patriotic fellow-citizens, whose whole life has been devoted to the service of his country, in the promotion of its security, prosperity and honor—the Hon. Edward Everett. [Loud and long applause, followed by nine cheers.] Mr. Everett then in his usual strain of eloquence, proceeded to address the immense audience, referring to the fact that he had withdrawn altogether from politics; having found a more congenial, and, as he thought, a more useful occupation in seeking to rally the affections of his countrymen North and South to that great name and precious memory which is left almost alone of all the numerous kindly associations which once bound the different sections of the country together. [Applause.] The value of the Union and the danger of its dissolution were discanted upon at length, and the opinion expressed that we are on the very verge of a convulsion which will shake the Union to its foundation; and that a few more steps forward, in the direction in which affairs have moved for a few years past, will bring us to the catastrophe.

Mr. Everett next proceeded to point out the enormity of John Brown's Harper's Ferry raid, and the terrible consequences that would have ensued had he been successful. The people of the North who treated the affair with levity, did so from a want of reflection as to the terrible consequences. To talk of the pikes and rifles not being intended for offensive purposes, is simply absurd. [Applause.] The first act almost of the party was to shoot down a free colored man, whom they were attempting to impress, and who fled from them. One might as well say that the rifled ordnance of Louis Napoleon was intended only for self-defence, to be used only in case the Austrians should undertake to arrest his march. [Loud applause.] No, sir, it was an attempt to do on a vast scale what was done in St. Domingo in 1791, where the colored population was about equal to that of Virginia; and if any one would form a distinct idea what such an operation is, let him see it—not as a matter of vague conception—a crude project—in the mind of a heated fanatic, but as it stands in the sober pages of history, that record of revolt in that island: the midnight burnings, the wholesale massacres, the merciless tortures, the abominations not to be named by Christian lips in the hearing of Christian ears—some of which, are too unutterably atrocious for the English language, are of necessity veiled in the obscurity of the Latin tongue.

Mr. Everett here read from history a short account of the horrors attending the servile insurrection in St. Domingo, and then proceeded to address the assemblage as follows:

Now let us take a glance at the state of things in the Southern States, comembers, as they are, with us in the great republican confederacy. Let us consider over what sort of a population it is, that some persons among us think it not only right and commendable, but in the highest degree heroic, saint-like, god-like to extend the awful calamity which turned St. Domingo into a heap of bloody ashes in 1791. There are between three and four millions of the colored race scattered through the Southern and Southwestern States, in small groups, in cities, towns, villages, and in larger bodies on isolated plantations; in the house, the factory and the field: mingled together with the dominant race in the various pursuits of life; the latter amounting in the aggregate to eight or nine millions if I rightly recollect the numbers. Upon this community, thus composed, it was the design of Brown to let loose the hell-hounds of a servile insurrection, and to bring on a struggle which, for magnitude, atrocity and horror would have stood alone in the history of the world.

And these eight or nine millions, against whom this frightful war was levied, are our fellow-citizens, entitled with us to the protection of that compact of government, which recognizes their relation to the colored race—a compact which every sworn officer of the Union or of the States is bound by his oath to support! Among them, sir, is a fair proportion of men and women of education and culture—of moral and religious lives and characters—virtuous fathers, mothers, sons, and daughters; persons who would adorn any station of society in any country—men who read the same Bible that we do, and in the name of the same master kneel at the throne of the same God—forming a class of men from which have gone forth some of the greatest and purest characters which adorn our history—Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe Marshall. These are the men, the women, for whose bosoms, pikes and rifles are manufactured in New England, to be placed in the hands of an ignorant subject race, supposed, most wrongfully, as recent events have shown, to be waiting only for a good opportunity to use them.

Sir, I have on three or four different occasions in early life and more recently, visited all the Southern and Southwestern States with the exception of Arkansas and Alabama. I have enjoyed the hospitality of the city and the country; I have had the privilege before crowded and favoring audiences to hold up the character of the father of his country, and to inculcate the blessings of the Union in the same precise terms in which I have done it here at home and in the other portions of the land. I have been admitted to the confidence of the domestic circle, and I have seen there touching manifestations of the kindest feelings by which that circle, in all its members high and low, master and servant, can be bound together; and when I contemplate the horrors that would have ensued had the tragedy on which the curtain rose at Harper's Ferry, been acted out, through all its scenes of fire and sword, of lust and murder, of rapine and desolation, to the final catastrophe, I am filled with emotions to which no words can do justice.

There could of course be but one result, and that well deserving the thoughtful meditation of those, if any such there be, who think that the welfare of the colored race could by any possibility be promoted by the success of such a movement, and who are willing to purchase that result by so costly a sacrifice. The colored population of St. Domingo amounted to but little short of half a million, while the whites amounted to 30,000. The white population of the Southern States alone, in the aggregate, outnumbers the colored race in the ratio of two to one; in the Union at large in the ratio of seven to one, and if (which Heaven avert) they should be brought into conflict, it could end only in the extermination of the latter after scenes of woe for which language is too faint, and for which the liveliest fancy has no adequate images of horror.

Such being the case, some one may ask why does not the South fortify herself against the possible occurrence of such a catastrophe, by doing away with the one great source from which alone it can spring? This is a question easily asked, and I am not aware that it is our duty at the North to answer it; but it may be observed that great and radical changes in the framework of society, involving the relations of twelve millions of men, will not wait on the bidding of an impatient philanthropy. They can only be brought about in the lapse of time, by the steady operation of physical, economical and moral causes. Have those who rebuke the South for the continuance of slavery considered that neither the present generation nor the preceding one is responsible for its existence? The African slave-trade was prohibited by act of Congress fifty-one years ago, and many years earlier by the separate Southern States. The entire colored population, with the exception, perhaps, of a few hundreds surreptitiously introduced, is native to the soil.—Their ancestors were conveyed from Africa in the ships of Old England and New England. They now number between three and four millions. Has any person, of any party or opinion, proposed in sober earnest, a practical method of wholesale emancipation?

I believe most persons, in all parts of the country, are of opinion that free labor is steadily gaining ground. It would, in my judgement, have already prevailed in the two northern tiers of the slaveholding States had its advances not been unhappily retarded by the irritating agitations of the day. But has any person, whose opinion is entitled to the slightest respect, ever undertaken to sketch out the details of a plan for effecting the change at once, by any legislative measure that could be adopted? Consider only, I pray you, that it would be to ask the South to give up one thousand millions of property, which she holds by a title satisfactory to herself, as the first step. Then estimate the cost of an adequate outfit for the self-support of the emancipated millions; then reflect on the derangement of the entire industrial system of the South, and all the branches of commerce and manufactures that depend on its great staples; then the necessity of conferring equal political privileges on the emancipated race, who, being free, would be content with nothing less, if anything less were consistent with our political system; then the consequent organization of two great political parties on the basis of color, and the eternal feud which would rage between them; and finally the overflow into the free States of a vast multitude of needy and helpless emigrants, who, being excluded from many of them (and among others from Kansas) would prove doubly burdensome where they are admitted.

Should *we*, sir, with all our sympathy for the colored race, give a very cordial reception to two or three hundred thousand destitute emancipated slaves? Does not every candid man see that every one of these steps presents difficulties of the most formidable character—difficulties for which, as far as I know, no man and no party has proposed a solution. And is it, sir, for the attainment of objects so manifestly impracticable, pursued, too, by the bloody pathways of treason and murder, that we will allow the stupendous evil which now threatens us to come upon the country? Shall we permit this curiously compacted body politic, the nicest adjustment of human wisdom, to go to pieces? Will we blast this symmetric form; paralyze this powerful arm of public strength; smite with imbecility this great national intellect? Where, sir, O, where, will be the flag of the United States? Where our rapidly increasing influence in the family of nations? Already they are rejoicing in our divisions. The last foreign journal which I have read, in commenting upon the event at Harper's Ferry, dwells upon it as something that "will compel us to keep the peace with the powers of Europe," and that means to take the law from them in our own internal relations.

I meant to have spoken of the wreck of that magnificent and mutually beneficial commercial intercourse which now exists between the producing and manufacturing States,—on the hostile tariffs in time of peace and the habitually recurring border wars by which it will be annihilated. I meant to have said a word of the navy of the United States, and the rich inheritance of its common glories.—Shall we give up this? The memory of our Fathers—of those happy days when the men of the North and South stood together for the country, on hard-fought fields: when the South sent her Washington to Massachusetts, and New England sent her Green to Carolina—is all this forgotten? "Is all the counsel that we two have shared:" all the joint labors to found this great republic:—is this "all forgot?" and will we permit this last great experiment of confederate Republicanism to become a proverb and a by-word to the nations? No, fellow citizens, no. This glorious Union shall not perish. Precious legacy of our Fathers, it shall go down, honored and cherished, to our children. Generations unborn shall enjoy its privileges as we have done, and if we leave them poor in all besides, we will transmit to them the boundless wealth of its blessings.

Immediately after the conclusion of the Hon. Edward Everett's emphatic and eloquent denunciation of every tendency to disunion, the immense assembly broke forth into the most rapturous and vehement applause.—Nine vociferous cheers were given for the honorable gentleman, followed by the clapping of hands, waving of hats and handkerchiefs, and every demonstratition that a sincere people could give of satisfaction and delight.

MR. CUSHING'S SPEECH.

The chairman came forward and said that he would have the honor of introducing to the meeting another of the most eminent citizens of the United States—a man who was entitled to the confidence and honor of every citizen of Massachusetts, and of the whole country, in consequence of the great services he had rendered to the State and the nation at large. Mr. Cushing was received with deafening applause, and proceeded to make a most powerful speech. We have room only for the following extracts:

Who denies that John Brown was guilty? Who says he did not undertake invasion and perpetrate it? Who says that he did not meditate treason and endeavor to perpetrate it? Who says that he did not slay unarmed and inoffensive men in the streets of Harper's Ferry? No man denies this. All that is said and done, in regard to that, is to assume that those acts of atrocious and ferocious felony—that these were not meritorious acts. I say, then, all honor to the State of Virginia—[applause and cheers for Virginia]—I say all honor to the State of Virginia, to her judicial authorities, and to her executive authorities. All honor to the State of Virginia, that this traitor and murderer—apprehended in the very act of his treason and murder—[applause]—that this traitor and murderer was duly, fully, lawfully tried and convicted according to the law of the land—not alone in the State of Virginia, but of every one of the States of the Union. [Applause.]

But, then, gentlemen, in these most extraordinary manifestations which have occurred in the State of Massachusetts and everywhere—prayer meetings, public assemblies of rejoicing and of pretended subscription—[applause and laughter] in all this it is said that there is extenuation, if there is no other suggestion applicable to the case, that should change our impression of the character and act of Brown. Extenuation! In the first place, gentlemen, what extenuation? We have been told that John Brown was maddened to perform these acts by the sense of the wrong committed on him, in the violent death of one of his sons in Kansas, and that is to extenuate his acts. Is it so? Fellow-citizens, we live here a populous community, with all the securities of life and peace around us, under the shelter not only of the laws, but in our relations as fellow-citizens. But go with me to one of those fertile prairies of the far West—go with me to the frontier cabin of the pioneer settlers of the far West; we are in the dead of night. In the dead of the night, the husband reposing in the beloved arms of his wife, with their dear little children around them, in the fancied repose of their common security under the laws of their country, they are aroused from their slumbers by the treacherous approach of armed murderers.

The husband—the husbands are torn from the arms of their wives, they are ruthlessly slaughtered in cold blood—nay, their youthful children are brained before their eyes; methinks I can hear now the wailing cry of that poor woman, Mahala Doyle, and of that unhappy Louisia Wilkinson; that wailing cry which must smite upon the ears and the heart of each one of us, as they cling to the limbs of the murderer, and pray for the children of the husband and their children. But they appeal to a merciless heart, they speak to a merciless ear, for they speak to John Brown. [Applauses and hisses.] Aye, to John Brown. [A voice—"That's a lie."—Cries of "put him out," and applause and hisses.] I say, and deny it who will and who dare, [applause, and cries of "Good," "Good;"] whoever denies it, I say, that man was John Brown. [Applause and hisses.] That he was there, his sword dripping with the gore of these slaughtered, inoffensive, peaceful, slumbering men and children—his sword dripping with their gore, and that sword from the State of Massachusetts.—[Applause.] I say this is true: it is true, by incontrovertible evidence exists on record in the report of the commitee of the House of Representatives to examine into the disorders in Kansas, and I say that murderous act of John Brown was the commencement of bloodshed in Kansas. And by the lurid light of those blazing houses, and by the demoniac cruelty of that man on that occasion, by all that, we have the key to events which otherwise might have been a mystery.

That was the commencement of bloodshed in these United States, and it was in that same spirit that John Brown, with an insane ferocity of cruelty, proposed to ravage the peaceable inhabitants of the State of Virginia, and millions upon millions of white men, aye, and of white women, too, by servile insurrection and civil war, and by outrages indescribable, impossible to imagine—worse even than a million of deaths. So much for that pretence of extenuation. And then it was further said that John Brown was insane, and therefore he should not have been convicted. Was he insane?—Gentlemen, we have many times had occasion in this commonwealth, and reflecting men have had occasion to meditate upon a similar question. I cannot meet that question without speaking openly. Gentlemen, shall I speak openly? [Cries of "Yes, Yes."] I say that in this commonwealth of Massachusetts, and in the adjoining State of New York, there is a handful of men, of intellectual men of the highest culture, literary and scientific men, who would seem to be born to bless their day and generation. Wendell Phillips, [Applause and hisses.] Lloyd Garrison, [applause and hisses] Theodore Parker, Waldo Emerson, [applause and hisses, and cries of "Go on" and "name them"]—and Gerrit Smith—[cries of "Good," "Go on"]—who by constantly brooding upon one single idea—that idea a right one, if you please, in its object—but by constantly brooding upon a single idea, have become monomaniacs upon that idea—have become utterly lost to all moral relations of right and wrong. [Applause.] In their private relations not one of them would injure a hair even of my head—[laughter] uless upon the question of slavery, and then such is the atrocious ferocity of mind into which they have been betrayed by this monomania that they declare in so many words—and therefore, I may say it so—their readiness to break down all laws, human and divine. Nay, under the influence of this monomonia they have set up in this Commonwealth a religion of hate—aye, of hate, such as belongs only to the damned devils in hell. [Boisterous laughter, uporious applause and waving of hats.] I say they have set up this religion of hate. Oh, blasphemy! Oh, God! that such things are in this our day, and they blasphemously call that Christianity! Aye, to this religion of hatred—to this demoniac fanaticism—to this ferocity on the subject of slave institutions—they have sacrificed all there is of devotion in the human heart—all there is of aspiration to God and to heaven.

But I speak for no party now—I speak for the Union, and I would that the 250,000 registered voters who do not vote, but leave the destinies of the country to a minority of 15,000 would now arise and act. If you do not like the opinions of either of the parties that are now dividing the country, arise in your majesty and strength and smash them all. [Loud applause.]

A Voice.—We will do that at the proper time.

Mr. Cushing,—I would rejoice at such an event if it brought peace to the country; I would rejoice at any defeat myself so long as unity and concord be preserved. [Cheers] So that this Commonwealth be redeemed to its proper place in that glorious galaxy, the constellation of the Union. Gentlemen, a band of drunken mutineers have seized hold of the opinion of this Commonwealth—the avowed and proclaimed enemies of the constitution of Massachusetts. [Voice—True.] I say a party of drunken mutineers have seized hold of the control of the State. Where is the helmsman!

A voice.—Burnham.

[Here there was one unanimous roar of laughter, in which all persons joined, the speaker included. Burnham is the liquor agent of the State, who has lately been imprisoned for refusing to deliver the account books of his sales.]

Mr. Cushing.—Where is the helmsman, I say? Has he sold himself to the mutineers? No, gentlemen, but the mutineers stand with a pistol at his head, saying, obey our commands or die. [Applause.] And so the good ship of State drifts, drifts—with the storm still howling around her—into the gulf of perdition, with the black flag of the pirate hoisted at the mizzen—aye, and the piratical death's head at the fore—black, black, from deck to keel, I say the good ship of State drags on to perdition. But where are you citizens of Massachusetts, who should be her crew? [Applause.] That good ship is freighted with all your earthly hopes; you and your wives and your dear children are there as passengers. And you all sit in torpid apathy, or cowardly indecision, or stolid despair; you all sit and see the drunken mutineers as they are about to blow up the ship and all it contains, and you do not move a hand nor an arm to redeem her from ruin, and carry her back to the path of peace and prosperity. [Applause.] I appeal to you citizens of Massachusetts; I entreat you to awake from this lethargy. Arise, I say, people of Massachusetts! arise in the majesty of your might, and redeem the honor and fame of the good old commonwealth. [The speaker retired amid loud and continued cheering and applause.]

Letters were then read from a number of distinguished northern men—including one from ex-President Pierce—all cordially endorsing the oject of the meeting, which adjourned with three cheers for the State of Virginia.

A Funny Sketch.

A Hoosier, an awful ugly man, relating his travels in Missouri, said that he had arrived at Chickenville in the forenoon, and just a few days before there had been a boat bursted, and a heap of people burned and killed one way and another. So, at last, as I went into a grocery, a squad of people followed in, one bowed and said:

"It's one of the unfortunate sufferers by the bursting of the Franklin."

Upon that he asked me to drink with him, and as I put the tumbler to my mouth he stopped me of a sudden.

"I beg your pardon, but——"

"But what?" sez I.

"Jist fix your mouth that way agin," sez he.

I done it jist as I was gwine to drink, and I'll be hanged ef I didn't think they'd gone into fits. They yelled and hooped like a pack of wolves. Finally one of the gang sez—

"Don't make fun of the unfortunate; he's hardly got over being blowed up yet. Let's make up a puss for him."

They then throwed in and made up five dollars.

As the spokesman handed me the change he axed me—

"Where did you find yourself after the explosion?"

"In a flat boat," sez I.

"How far off?"

"Why," sez I, "I never measured it, but as near as I can guess, it was about three hundred and seventy miles."

You orter seen that crowd scatter.

The New York *Tribune* of December 12, thus characterizes what it regards as the fundamental question of our politics:

"The fundamental, the initial, underlying question affecting American politics, then, is simply this—*Is Human Slavery right or wrong?*"

The italics are the *Tribune's*; and hence it would have every locality occupy itself with this initial question!

Suppose John Adams had stood up in the 1774 Congress and said this is the initial question that affects the whole of our politics: Is human slavery right or wrong? where would have been the united resistance to great Britain?

Suppose the same test had been made in 1776; where would have been the Declaration of Independence?

Suppose this test had been put in the 1789 Convention; where would have been the deliberations of that noble body? and where would have been the result of the Constitution?

Had such utopianism prevailed in 1774, or 1776 or in 1789, we should have had no Union, no Declaration, no Constitution! Are things so changed as to make what *then* would have been a suicidal test, or initial question, to be a safe test *now?* one that should be at the basis of American politics? Should the basis of politics in Massachusetts be a subject in which it had no right to act in fifteen States of this Union?

Suppose a majority of the States should look upon this as the fundamental question, and decide that slavery was right; how could such a decision affect the politics of Massachusetts? Suppose a majority of the States decide that slavery is wrong: how can their decision affect the politics of fifteen States that recognize slavery to be right? The truth is, a question thus resolving itself into a question of local account can never legitimately form the basis of a system of national politics. This is, however, the basis of the great northern geographical party.—*Boston Post.*

☞"Jim," enquired a schoolboy of one of his mates, "what is the meaning of re-lics?" Don't you know? Well I can tell you. You know the master licked me in school yesterday?" "Yes." Well, he was not satisfied with that, but kept me after school and licked me again. This is what I call a re-lick."

☞Digby sat a long time, very attentively considering a cane-bottomed chair. At length, he said: "I wonder what fellow took the trouble to find all them holes, and put straw around them."

☞"Well, Captain, hi'm hafraid we'll 'ave a blow pretty soon—there his a storm brewing nin the 'eavens." "Brewing! what is it brewing?" "Ail."

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, Dec. 30, 1859.

B. F. Meyers, Editor.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.—MR. DAVIS (of Miss.) has introduced a bill to provide a temporary government, and create the office of Surveyor General, for the Territory of Arizona. GEN. BOWMAN has been nominated for Printer to the Senate by the caucus of the Democratic Senators. REALY, John Brown's Secretary of State, recently arrested in Texas, is to be brought before the committee of the Senate, appointed to investigate the causes of the insurrection at Harper's Ferry.

HOUSE.—The balloting for Speaker continues without any material change in the prospect for an election. The "Republicans" obstinately cling to Mr. Sherman, knowing it to be out of the question for the other wings of the Opposition to support him. The "Americans" never can and never will vote for him, and Sherman's friends know this. Why then do not the "Republicans," if they really desire an organization to be effected, drop Sherman and concentrate upon some one of their party less radical and objectionable? If they desire union and fellowship with the "Americans," as they always do about election times, why not support MR. BOTELER, of Virginia, MR ETHERIDGE, of Tenessee, or MR. HILL, of Georgia? Any of these "Americans" could be elected by the "Republicans." Why don't they do it?

A spirited colloquy took place in the House on Friday last, between Mr Farnsworth, Republican, and Messrs. Cobb, Miles, Reagan and Lamar, Democrats, which originated in Mr. Farnsworth questioning several of the above named Democrats as to whether they are in favor of the re-opening of the slave-trade. In order that our readers may see how basely Southern Democrats are slandered on this subject, we append an abridgement of this debate. Mr. Farnsworth having asked whether it was the position of the Democratic party that the slave-trade should be re-opened, he was answered by Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, who said,

I cepreeate the re-opening of the slave trade. Now you speak out, and say whether you endorse Helper's book.

Mr. Farnsworth (Ill.) would like to ask Mr. Miles the question whether he endorsed those sentiments?

Mr. Miles (S. C.) replied that he most heartily, utterly, and from the bottom of his heart deprecated any evasion of law. [Applause.] He recognized the higher law of sentiment and honor, which compelled him to obey the Constitution.

Mr. Farnsworth wanted to know whether he was in favor of re-opening the slave trade by the repeal of the laws?

Mr. Miles replied that he was not prepared to say whether he was in favor of the re-opening of the slave trade at some future time; but not so long as the laws of the land forbid engaging in the traffic. He believed it now useless to discuss the question so long as the South remains in the confederacy. No man believed that in the present Union the slave trade can be re-opened legally, and no one advocates re-opening it illegally. He should like to ask Mr. Farnsworth if he was in favor of the repeal of the fugitive slave law?

Mr. Farnsworth replied that he would answer the question by and by.

Mr. Reagan (Texas) remarked that he had come out of the canvass on that issue, and was opposed to re-opening the slave trade, in or out of the Union, and in favor of law, order and justice. Now, do you endorse the doctrines of Helper's book? Answer like a man. [Applause.]

[Here several "Republican" members arose to disclaim sympathy with John Brown's insurrection, but Mr. Farnsworth did not answer. Mr. Bonham [S. C.] also opposed the re-opening of the slave trade.]

Mr. Farnsworth—Does the gentleman endorse the sentiments contained in the book entitled "Black Diamonds," for the revival of the slave trade by law?

Mr. Bonham—It is impracticable. I do not stand in the attitude of one who endorsed the violation of any existing law.

Mr. Farnsworth asked Mr. M'Rae whether he endorsed the sentiment?

Mr. M'Rae, (Miss.) as an individual, was in favor of the re-opening of the slave trade; but this was not the position of the Democratic party of Mississippi or any other Southern State. He was, however, for the faithful execution of the laws as they stand against the re-opening of that traffic.

Mr. Farnsworth did not think that such a design could be fixed upon the national Democrats any more than that it could be justly charged upon the Republicans to have endorsed the acts of John Brown.

Mr. M'Rae believed he was the only member of the Democratic party from Mississippi who entertained that opinion.

Mr. Farnsworth asked Mr. Crawford whether he endorsed the re-opening of the slave trade as recommended in "Black Diamonds."

Mr. Crawford (Ga.) replied that he had never read that book.

Mr. Lamar (Miss.) said that he always had been opposed to the re-opening of the African slave trade. He was in the Senate when Mr. Seward announced the doctrine which had such a startling effect on the South, that as soon as this Administration shall pass away the Abolitionists would get sufficient control to overthrow the southern institutions, and remodel the Supreme Court so that its decisions should be against the interests of the South. Mr. Seward said that he expected in his lifetime there would not be a single foot of slave territory on the continent; and while he uttered this as his deliberate opinion, his form dilated, and his pale face was expressive of bad and malignant passion, and his eyes glowed as if the fire of hell was burning in his heart.

Mr. Farnsworth (earnestly)—God grant that I too may see the day when the foot of a slave will not rest on the continent!

Mr Bonham—You will never see it!

☞HON. LINN BOYD, Lieut. Governor of the State of Kentucky, is dead. He was a member of Congress from 1835 to 1855, inclusive, a single Cougress excepted, and was elected Speaker of that body for one term. He was a national man, and with him politics was patriotism.—Peace to his ashes!

Fighting for the spoils.

The "Republicans" of Pittsburg have got into a regular Kilkenny cat fight among themselves for the office of Mayor. Their convention split in endeavoring to make a nomination, one wing claiming MR. SAWYER as the nominee and the other MR. WILSON. As the contending factions are about equal in strength, the party is literally cut in halves. In this posture of affairs, there is strong hope of a Democrat being chosen, and that the "Republicans," or *Helferites*, as they are now sometimes called, in their unrestrained greed for the spoils, will lose the citadel of their strength in Western Pennsylvania. Among the gentlemen spoken of in connexion with the Democratic nomination, is our friend DR. GEO. H. KEYSER, the well known druggist. DR. KEYSER is a sound and unswerving Democrat, and would, no doubt, make an excellent Mayor. We hope he may be nominated and elected.

"The Locofocos of Pennsylvania also, pretend to be in favor of a Protective Tariff and yet the three Locofoco members from this State, vote for Bocock, for Speaker, who is known to be a rank *free trader*. What do you think, of that, Freemen of Bedford county? Your own organ, even, supports the *traitor* and *free trader*, Bocock."

A man need not be a sorcerer to be able to name the "document" in which the above delectable paragraph makes its appearance. What else could it be but the Bedford organ of the Brown-Republicans and Helferites, the disseminator of the sentiment of L. Maria Childs, that Brown was a "hero" and a "martyr?" The authorship might not have been so easily guessed, had John H. Filler been at home to re-write and correct the said paragraph, but alas! for the impotent, though malevolent, organ-grinder of the Helferites, the writer of *tripe* and *spittoon* articles, is absent from town. May he soon return with his pockets full of Cameron's "spondulicks," and whole cart-loads of comic editorials! But to the gist (if it has any) of this redoubtable paragraph. The three Democratic members of Congress from this State vote for Mr. Bocock, of Virginia. This is true, and Mr. Bocock cares just about as much for the interests of Pennsylvania as does Mr. Sherman, who is moulded and controlled by the Seward party, whose captain is Thurlow Weed, of New York, to whose *bribed* influence and exertions, the present low duty on iron is mainly due. But what says this sapient organ-grinder to the fact that some five or six Opposition members from this State, Thaddeus Stevens among the number, have several times voted for the rank *free trader*, John A. Gilmer, of North Carolina? The answer might be, Thaddeus Stevens and his compeers, in voting for Gilmer, only follow the example of the whole "Republican" party of this State, as it voted in a body two years ago, for the "British Free Trade Tory," David Wilmot! Such a reply would be "cool" and decidedly good, but there is no danger that the *Helferite* will ever approach so near the truth as to make such a response.—It seems, too, that we are the organ of the Freemen of Bedford county. Witness the following: "What do you think of that, Freemen of Bedford county? *your own organ*, even supports the *traitor* and *free trader*, Bocock." Since we are the organ of the Freemen of Bedford county, whose organ is the Helferite? Does it mean to insinuate that its party are *slaves*? Perhaps, it has at last discovered the true position of its party, viz: that its doctrine and its labors are only for *negro slaves*, and that as for *white freemen*, their interests are best entrusted to the care of the National Democratic party.

☞For the last two years the Opposition press have drawn their political pabulum from John W. Forney, John Hickman and other renegade Democrats who apostatised from their former political faith because they could not rule in the councils of the Democracy. Now, we do do not propose to retaliate by quoting from any such venal, mercenary traitors as Forney and Hickman, but we shall copy articles and make extracts from leading opposition journals and the speeches of leading Opposition speakers, to prove our positions and substantiate our arguments. For instance, the following from the *N. Y. Times*, one of the most respectable Opposition presses in the Union, and a supporter of Fremont in 1856, completely establishes every thing we have ever asserted concerning the *sectionalism* of the Republican party.

[From the N. Y. Times.]

Northern Sectionalism.

We have not the slightest objection to telling the Tribune what we consider "Northern sectionalism." We should have given our neighbor this important information long ago, if we had supposed he was really anxious for it. We regarded his pertinacious catechism as rather a chirrupping kind of rhetorical habit than as indicating any special desire to know our views. If we have hitherto been "dumb as an oyster," therefore, on this subject, it has been merely because we under-rated the extent of our neighbor's hunger and thirst in regard to our sentiments. Besides, it seemed superfluous to expound our views on sectionalism when the Tribune's own columns furnished, day by day, illustrations of them so much more pertinent and striking than any other exposition which could possibly be made. However, as our silence afflicts our neighbor, and provokes him to say a good many ill-natured, and some very silly things, we will break it for his behoof.

Northern sectionalism, then, in our judgment, consists in a steady, deliberate endeavor, on the part of politicians, party organization, and newspapers, to incite the people of the North to a crusade, either of arms or of votes, against slavery as it exists in the southern States. When any newspaper teems constantly with denunciations of the South, with taunts, sarcasms, sneers, and abuse, designed to arouse the resentments of its people and to bring upon them the contempt of the North, we think it is prompted by the spirit of Northern sectionalism. When any journal seeks to vindicate John Brown's invasion of Virginia on grounds of morals and of law; when it pronounces him and his accomplices the least sectional of men; when it represents him as a martyr in a holy cause, as one whom posterity will honor and ennoble, and whom men in every age will do well to emulate, we regard it as thoroughly sectional in its temper and its tone. When it treats with contempt every endeavor to promote a spirit of peace and harmony in the country at large; when it scoffs at all declarations of devotion to the Union, and every attempt to calm the apprehensions of the Southern States concerning the hostility of the North to their rights, and its disregard of their welfare; when it does its best to provoke Southern fear and Southern anger, for the purpose of thereby stimulating similar passions in the Northern States, we regard it as acting in the spirit of Northern sectionalism.

These are our sentiments on this point. We trust the Tribune will have no difficulty in finding in them an answer to its pertinacious inquiry. If any doubt on the subject still lingers in its mind, let it consult its own columns, and it will find in them the most complete exemplar of what we consider Northern sectionalism.

☞The Philadelphia *Daily News*, an Opposition paper of "American" tendencies, and one of the most efficient journals in the State in procuring the recent success of the Opposition, thus speaks of the party calling itself Republican:

If the principles and objects of the Republican party, be as they have been authoritatively set forth, it is certainly a most unfortunate party, for its leaders and organs have placed it in such a position that prudent men regard its existence as dangerous to that harmony and good understanding which are necessary to preserve the Union. There are many who detest the Loco Foco party, because of the sectional character of its chief element, who cannot be brought to believe that southern sectionalism can be resisted or destroyed by the establishment of a northern party, based upon a sectional principle. The same love of our national institutions which causes men to loath the fire-eating secessionists of the South, makes them equally dislike a party which creates feelings of sectional hostility in the North.

Republican journals are constantly proclaiming that they are not sectional, and that their aim is not to interfere with slavery in the States where the Constitution protects it, but merely to prevent its extension into Territories now free. Their whole tone, however, is intensely anti-slavery; and nothing appears to give them so much pleasure as to "uncover the nakedness of the South." The feelings, views and condition of the southern people are misrepresented, and everything calculated to throw odium upon them is presented to their readers in the strongest language. No unprejudiced person can read one of the leading journals of that party without perceiving that their object is to build up a political organization by inflaming the prejudices of the northern people against those of the South. While they indignantly deny that they teach Abolition doctrines, they not only make themselves obnoxious to the charge of sympathizing with that fanatical faction, but really place themselves in a more odious attitude before the world. Abolitionists profess to desire the liberation of the slaves through a humane love of liberty: but the Republican journals while they depict the horrors of slavery in the most forcible terms, deny that they have any intention of liberating the poor African.—They say that their aim is to exclude the slaveholder from the territories of the West, in order to keep them open for white labor. If this be true, the whole sum and substance of Republican principles resolves itself into a dispute about land. Extending the institution of slavery into new Territories would not add to the number of slaves, for there is much more land in slaveholding States now than can be properly cultivated by a far greater number of slaves than is now in them, and there is more western land than white men will be able to cultivate for centuries to come. There can surely be no good reason for quarrelling about land while there is so much more than we can make use of and no fear that there will be any lack of it for a long time to come.

☞The annexed article clipped from the Washington correspondence of the N. Y. *Daily Times*, an Opposition paper, is an emphatic rebuke to that venomous slanderer, Forney's "Occasional," and other gratuitous defamers of President Buchanan. The administration of the first Pennsylvania President will end as it began, in a halo of glory. Our word for it.

In all seriousness, while on this subject, the fact is that the President labors very much each day beyond what his years and health should be called upon to endure. He enters his office at 8 A. M. every morning, having taken a light breakfast at 7½: and there works steadily at his desk, receiving visitors, reading letters, and writing messages and orders until 4 o'clock each afternoon, except on days when the Cabinet is called together for the transaction of special business. These Cabinet meetings generally commence at 1 P. M., and sometimes last four or five, and oftentimes six hours. Each evening, again, the President has to devote several hours to receiving visitors on public and political business, supervising reports from the Departments, and pulling up any arrearages of labor which the day hours may have left unfinished. Never was there a more laborious man in the same high office—and never one, perhaps, whose real and earnest desire to serve the public interest has been so disastrously misconceived. From his office windows, which have just before them the hideous, unfinished shaft of the Washington monument, Mr. Buchanan looks down on a country which has become agitated to a point heretofore unknown in its history; and no one who enters the room, and sees the President patiently laboring at his desk, while in the distance beyond him the inchoate token of a nation's gratitude appeals against our popular forgetfulness, but must feel a strong and ardent thrill of sympathy for the difficulties, partly self-invoked and partly unavoidable, which have beset Mr. Buchanan's Administration."

DIFFICULTY SETTLED.—The difficulty which existed between Senator Johnson and Hon. Mr. Hindman, of Arkansas, and which it was supposed would result in a duel, has been amicably arranged. Messrs. Toombs and Pryor, as the friends of the parties, recommended that Col. Johnson withdraw his card in the Pine Bluff *Independent*, and that Col. Hindman disclaim any purpose to reflect upon Col. Johnson's personal character.

☞Read and circulate the Bedford *Gazette*.

Local and Miscellaneous.

—A happy New Year to all our friends and patrons!

—Changeable weather has been the "order of the day," ay, and the night, too, for the last week. The winds seem to "blow hot and cold" in the same breath. One day there is good sleighing—the next there is mud—and presto! the crystal flakes are again covering the earth. The clerk of the weather, we presume, acts on the principle that "variety is the spice of life."

—The "pig question" is still not settled. Judge Noble sends us the following statement concerning a few "tiny, little ones" recently slaughtered by himself:

"The hogs were about eighteen months old. Two of them were killed the first of this month, (December) weighing, respectively, 318 and 358 pounds. The remaining two were killed this (last) week, and weighed, respectively, 411½ and 412½ pounds, making in all 1500, or an average of 375 pounds per pig."

—We publish on our outside, this week, the eloquent and patriotic addresses of MESSRS. EVERETT and CUSHING, confessedly the two greatest of the living statesmen of New England.—EDWARD EVERETT was for a long time a Whig member of the United States Senate and was always looked up to by that party with respect and confidence. Will the Opposition of the present day take warning from his words?—Since Mr. Evarett's speech was "set," we have received the following in regard to it, from one of the most intelligent and respectable citizens of the county:

"I should be pleased to see the great speech of Mr. Everett, delivered at the Union meeting in Boston, published in the *Gazette*, if you can find room for it—not for my own benefit, but for that of others. I have it in the *Religious Department* of the *N. Y. Observer*, which paper also publishes a strong editorial in its favor. Will the "Republican" papers publish it? We shall see."

—A monster cannon was recently cast for the Government, at the Fort Pitt Foundry, Pittsburg. It weighs over thirty five tons, and is called the "Floyd Gun." The metal was obtained from Bloomfield Furnace, in Middle Woodberry township, in this county. That's what we call substantial encouragement to "home industry." How singular that such a thing should happen before the election of Simon Cameron to the Presidency! Marvellous, isn't it?

—Read the advertisement headed "Harper's Ferry Again!" The firm who advertise under that caption, are determined to "do things up *brown*." Call and see.

—The Democratic State Convention is called to meet on the 29th of February, at Reading. The Opposition State Convention will meet on the 22d of February, at Harrisburg. The Democratic National Convention will assemble at Charleston, on the 23d of April. The "Republican" *Sectional* Convention is called to meet at Chicago, on the 13th of June.

—THE DOLLAR NEWSPAPER.—We are in regular receipt of this excellent family journal and feel it our duty to say that in its peculiar sphere as a newspaper it is unsurpassed. The publishers deserve credit especially for their liberal encouragement of native talent, in paying out large sums of money as prizes to the writers of tales and novelettes. For the farmer, the Dollar Newspaper is peculiarly excellent. Address W. M. Swain & Co., Philadelphia.

—"The Farmer and Gardener," is the title of a new Agricultural and Horticultural journal, published in Philadelphia, by A. M. Spangler, Esq. We believe it is the only publication of the kind in the State. It is well gotten up and filled with excellent matter. Our farmers should subscribe for it.

—O. H. Gaither, Esq., has removed to the law office of Hon. W. P. Schell, two doors East of the Gazette office, where litigants will find him at all times ready to "attend to their *cases*."

CALIFORNIA AND JAPAN.—The San Francisco papers are discussing the project of establishing steam communication between California and Japan. The San Francisco *Times* thinks that on the completion of a great overland railroad, not six months would elapse before it would chronicle the arrival and departure of steamships from and to Hakodadi, Nagasaki, Shanghai and Hong Kong.

Practical Evidence of Consery atism.

We copy the following letter, says the *Pennsylvanian*, from a gentleman favorably known in this community—addressed to the People's Party Convention in this city—as a worthy and practical evidence of true conservatism. It may be regarded as one of the results of the late Union demonstrations in this city; and the bold candor with which Mr. Lewis recognizes the nationality of the Democratic party, appeals to thousands of others who have heretofore acted with him, and like him venerate the immortal Clay, and appreciate now what that great statesman felt when, in his memorable speech at Frankfort, November 15, 1850, he said: "I have had great hopes and confidence in the principles of the Whig party, as being most likely to conduce to the honor, the prosperity and the glory of my country, *but if it is to be merged into a contemptible Abolition party, and if Abolitionism is to be engrafted on the Whig creed*, THAT MOMENT I RENOUNCE THE PARTY AND CEASE TO BE A WHIG." Mr. Lewis says:

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16, 1859.

To the President and Members of the People's Convention:—Gentlemen: Having been elected a delegate to your convention, I feel it my duty to decline taking my seat in the same.

From my boyhood I was taught to love the "Whig party," and I was a firm and ardent supporter of its principles, because they were *National*. On the dissolution of that great party, I became an enthusiastic adherent of what I considered the next best political organization, the "American." This also has ceased to exist, and its members, generally, have joined a party called "Republican," now rallying under the name of "People's party."

In view of the fact recently shown by its leaders and journals, that this "People's party" is rapidly becoming "*Abolitionized*," and therefore *sectional*, I conceive it to be my duty, as a *national* man, to enrol myself in the ranks of the only party left—the Democratic.

Intending to attach myself to such, under these circumstances I cannot conscientiously take my seat with you, but feel it equally my duty to give frankly my reasons.

I am, very respectfully yours,

WM. D. LEWIS JR.

Meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee.

The Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania met at the Merchant's Hotel, in Philadelphia, on Tuesday, December 20, 1859; Robert Tyler, Esq., in the chair.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting, and suggested that the Fourth of March came on Sunday, and a change in the time of holding the State Convention was necessary.

Mr. Sanderson, of Lancaster, moved that the State Convention meet on Wednesday, February 29th, 1859.

Mr. Kessler, of Berks, seconded the motion—carried.

Mr. Kessler moved that the Convention meet in the city of Reading; seconded, and after an interchange of opinion, adopted.

The Chairman submitted to the Committee the following resolutions. After reading, Mr. Kessler moved their adoption, which was seconded by Mr. Hodgson. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and on motion the Chairman was authorized to append the names of the members of the State Central Committee.

WHEREAS, The Republican party (so-called) is altogether sectional in its organization, and is, in a great measure, influenced by a spirit of Abolition fanaticism; and whereas, It is now an indisputable fact, patent to the intelligence and patriotism of the whole country, that its violent and unconstitutional teachings and doctrines have led to a recent bloody and treasonable invasion of a neighboring State, and a base and lawless attack on the lives and property of the peaceful and unsuspecting citizens of that State. Therefore, be it resolved by the State Central Committee of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania:

1st. That the Democracy of Pennsylvania have no language sufficiently strong to express their condemnation of the criminal conduct of Brown and his infamous confederates, and their abhorrence and contempt for the motives of all those who may have stimulated or countenanced their felonious and murderous undertaking, or who sympathise, directly or indirectly, from any political consideration whatever, with these miserable depraved persons in their attempt, not only to excite a slave insurrection, with its attendant horrors, in Virginia, but to occasion, if possible, a civil war between the States of the Union.

2d. That the Democracy of Pennsylvania are devoted in all sincerity to the Union on the just, honorable and equitable basis of the Constitution of the United States; that they believe the States to be equal and independent sovereignties, and that the great principle of the equality of the States underlies the government of the United States in its whole scope and intent.—That the Supreme Court of the United States has recognized the presence and effect of this leading principle of the Constitution in the Dred Scott case, and have properly defined it in its application within the common Territories of the Union; and that the Democracy of our conservative Commonwealth, in the opinion of the Committee, are now prepared to re-endorse the Cincinnati Platform as understood in the sense of this enlightened judicial decision.

3d. That the sovereign right of each State to establish and maintain its own domestic institutions, without let or hindrance from any quarter, cannot be legally or rightfully questioned; and it is the solemn constitutional duty of the non-slave-holding States to recognize the supremacy of the Fugitive Slave Law, permitting no obstacles to intervene, either in the shape of legislative acts or popular tumults, by which the execution of the law shall be prevented or retarded.

4th. That if the leaders of the Abolitionized Republican party will persist in defying the patriotic sentiment of the Northern masses, now fully aroused to a knowledge of their dangerous and treacherous machinations, and if, instead of voluntarily disbanding their sectional and incendiary organization, already justly held responsible for an incalculable amount of mischief they will further persist in forcing an issue of Union or disunion in the Presidential contest of next year—there can be no reasonable doubt of the complete success of the National Democratic party in this State, and throughout the country, because it cannot fail to be seen by every voter who possesses common sense, that the success of the National Democracy insures the public tranquility, the permanency of the Union, the triumph of law, and the uninterrupted prosperity of the nation, while the election of a President with abolition associations and tendencies, by a purely sectional vote, will be followed, in all probability, by fearful public disorders, and the most lamentable consequences.

5th. That the Democratic party of Pennsylvania entertains unabated confidence in the integrity, wisdom and patriotism of James Buchanan, President of the United States. That, fearless in the midst of the extraordinary difficulties of his position, he has firmly resisted every attempt to evade or violate the law, or to disorganize the party, whether occurring in the North or South; and that his administration in its heavy reduction of the expenses of the Government, deserves to receive, as it does receive, our warmest approbation and respect.

ROBERT TYLER, CHAIRMAN.

Frederick A. Server,	H. A. Guernsey,
Stephen H. Benton,	S. S. Seely,
John H. Dohnert,	Charles Brandt,
Morrison Foster,	Thomas M. Biddle,
George M. Wharton,	James F. Shunk,
E. Morwitz,	George Sanderson,
Vincent L. Bradford,	J. F. Koutz,
J. H. Askins,	Alexander Wentz,
Charles Kessler,	Wilson Reilly,
Jeremiah Schindel,	Joseph W. Tate,
Charles Kelly,	C. L. Pershing,
E. L. Acker,	Adam Lowry,
Chas. W. Everhart,	S. B. Hays,
Edward O'Conner,	Andrew Burke,
R. S. Staples,	John Graham,
V. E. Piolett,	William McKnight,
A. R. Brundage,	William Kerr,
Ed. Dolph,	Hugh Dowling.

JOHN HODGSON, J. G. FREEZE, N. P. FETTERMAN, JACOB TURNEY, } SECRETARIES,

☞The National American Central Committee convened at the American House, Philadelphia, on Wednesday. Hon. Jacob Broome was appointed Chairman, and Blanton Duncan Secretary. A committee was then appointed by the Washington meeting, on Monday night to consider a plan of organization for uniting the opposition to the Administration, consisting of A. H. H. Stuart, of Virginia; Anthony Kennedy, of Maryland; Erastus Brooks, of New York; Blanton Duncan, of Kentucky; and Jacob Broome, of Pennsylvania. A committee was also appointed to prepare an address to the American people. No other action was decided upon. The session was chiefly devoted to a private discussion of the claims of a number of prominent men to fill the Presidential Chair.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—The philosophy of health. *Asthma, Bronchitis and affections of the chest.* Disease is frequently the effect of circumstances, neglect, exposure, want of precaution being among its most active causes—trifles, light in themselves, often lead to the most distressing results. Colds and coughs for example, are sometimes unnoticed until they settle on the lungs, and consumption is the consequence; the same is applicable to asthma, bronchitis and disease of the respiratory organs. Holloway's Pills and Ointment should be used on the first symptoms of colds and coughs, the Ointment well rubbed into the regions of the throat and chest will give freedom to the breathing and nip in the bud all tendency to inflammation; while the pills will fortify the system against the rigors and inclemencies of the season.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

THEY ARE ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,

And free from Alcoholic Stimulant, and all injurious ingredients;

Are pleasant in taste and smell, mild in their operation, will expel all morbid secretions from the body, give bloom to the pallid cheek, and health and vigor to the frame.

They will cure DYSPEPSIA.
They will cure NERVOUS DEBILITY.
They will cure LIVER COMPLAINT.
They will cure JAUNDICE.
They will cure DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.
They will cure CONSTIPATION.
They will cure PILES.
They will cure HEARTBURN.
They will cure SWIMMING OF THE HEAD.
They will cure FLUTTERING OF THE HEART.

They are prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and sold by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, West Indies, and South America, at 75 cents per bottle.

may 27,'59-1y.

BENEVOLENCE.

We do not think a person can evince a more benevolent trait of character than being moved at the distress and suffering of others, and furthermore, anxious to do all in their power to alleviate by every possible means human suffering. In this view of the case, we do not know how the humane and benevolent can do an action more in accordance with their philanthropic views, than by calling the attention of their afflicted friends and acquaintances to the fact, that DR. SETH S. HANCE, of 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md., has discovered a preparation, which is put up in the form of a pill, that has a specific action for curing Epilepsy, or falling fits, spasms, cramps, and all forms of nervous diseases. Among those who have been permanently cured, we might mention a member of the family of James H. Beadle, Huntsville, Alabama; Mr. M. P. Sledge, Cabin Point, Surry county, Va., and Mr. W. P. Ligon, Grenada, Mississippi. We might go on enumerating a number of others, until we had entirely filled up this column of our paper; but we think we have said sufficient to satisfy every person that the subject under consideration is one of vital importance to every one. Reader! if you are a well man or woman, and have no need of a remedy, perhaps you know some person who is not equally blessed as yourself, if so, cut out this notice and send it to him or her. It will cost you but little trouble, and probably it will make you instrumental in curing some poor, afflicted mortal of that dreadful visitation, Epilepsy, or falling sickness.

Dr. Hance sends his pills by mail, free of postage to all parts of the world, on the receipt of a remittance. His prices are: one box, $3; two, $5; twelve, $21. We have given his address above.

ASK ANY ONE WHO HAS EVER USED DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, PREPARED BY FLEMING BROS.,

☞What they think of them! Ninety-nine in a hundred will tell you they are the best Pills for liver complaint, sick headache and dyspepsia that they have ever used. Read the following from one of our most respectable citizens:

New York, August 3, 1852.

I do hereby certify that I have been suffering from a pain in my side and breast for a long time, and after trying many remedies came to the conclusion that my liver was affected. I immediately commenced using Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, prepared by Fleming Bros. of Pittsburgh, and the few that I have taken have already given me more relief than all the other medicines I have taken put together. I went to a clairvoyant to consult him; after examining me carefully, he advised me to continue the use of Dr. M'Lane's Pills; that they would effectually cure me.

W. W. PHILIPS,
No. 2 Columbia place.

☞Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS manufactured by FLEMING BROS., of PITTSBURGH, PA. All other Liver Pills in comparison are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of

Dec. 23d, 1859.-1m. FLEMING BROS.

DR. HOSTETTER'S Bitters have received the warmest encomiums from the press and people throughout the Union. As a valuable tonic for the cure of Dyspepsia, Flatulence, Constipation and general nervous debility, it cannot be approached. Every day new cases of its great effect are chronicled through our public journals. There is nothing equal to the enjoyment, to that which the afflicted experience when using this valuable specific. Its mild tone, its sure and vigorous action upon a disordered stomach, and the cleansing of the entire human body, should recommend it to all classes of our community. All that will be necessary to convince the skeptical of its healthy effects, is to purchase a bottle and be convinced.

Sold by druggists and dealers generally, *everywhere*.

☞See advertisement.

PUBLIC SALE OF

REAL ESTATE.

By Virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, there will be sold at public vendue, on the premises, on the 20th day of January next, at the late residence of Samuel Burket, late of Union Township, dec'd,

ONE TRACT OF LAND,

situate in said Township and County, adjoining Lands of Henry Walter, on the North, John Fickes on the South East, Abr'm Croyle on the South, Eli Burket on the West and Joseph Croyle on the East, containing 106 acres, more or less, with a double log Barn, log House and other out buildings thereon. About 60 acres cleared, part meadow, remainder of said land well timbered.

Terms made known and attendance given, on day of sale by. JACOB BURKET,

Dec. 30, 1859. Adm'r of Samuel Burket dec'd.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 21st day of Nov., A. D. 1859, before the Judges of said Court,

On motion of Job Mann Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Henry Steckman, late of Monroe Township dec'd, to wit: John Steckman, residing in Fulton county, Penn'a, Sarah intermarried with John Mortimore, Philip Steckman, Jacob Steckman, Valentine Steckman, Peter Steckman, Henry Steckman, residing in Rush County, Indiana, Andrew Steckman, Elizabeth, intermarried with David Morris, Frederick and James Steckman, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the second Monday, 13th day of February, next, to accept, or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation, which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition, or valuation, issued out of our said Court and to the Sheriff of said County directed, or show cause why the same should be sold.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of said Court, at Bedford, the 30th day of Nov., A. D. 1859.

Attest:— SAM'L H. TATE,
Wm. S. FLUKE, Sheriff. Clerk.
Dec. 30, 1859.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 21st day of November, A. D. 1859, before the Judges of the said Court,

On motion of G. H. Spang, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of John Claar, the younger, late of Bedford Borough, deceased, to wit: George Claar, residing in the State of Michigan, Wm. Claar, residing in Ohio, Henry C. Claar, John Claar and Margaret, wife of Rev. George Beckley, the three last named residing in Frederick County, Maryland, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the second Monday, 13th day of February next, to accept, or refuse to take, the real estate of said deceased, which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said County directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court, at Bedford, the 30th day of Nov., A. D., 1859.

Attest:— SAM'L H. TATE,
Wm. S. FLUKE, Sheriff. Clerk.
Dec. 30, 1859.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Mary Etta Waltman, by her next friend, John Eshelman, vs. George Waltman. } In the Court of Common Pleas, of Bedford County, No. 21. Nov. Term, 1859. Alias Subpœna on Libel for Divorce.

The undersigned appointed commissioner to take testimony in the above case, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 21st day of January, A. D. 1860, when and where, all parties interested may attend. JOSEPH W. TATE,

Dec. 30, 1859. Commissioner.

Susan Blackburn, by her next friend, John Luther, vs. Joseph Blackburn } Subpœna on Libel for Divorce.

The undersigned appointed to take testimony in the above case, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in Bedford, on Monday, the 16th of January, 1860, at which time and place all parties interested can attend. R. D. BARCLAY,

Dec. 30, 1859. Commissioner.

Camilla Koontz, by her next friend, Alexander Ling vs. George Koontz } No 13, August Term, 1857, in the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County. Alias Subpœna on Libel for Divorce.

Notice is hereby given to the Defendant in the above case, that a Subpœna, and alias Subpœna on Libel for Divorce, have been issued, the last of said writs being returnable to Nov. Term, 21st day, A. D., 1859; and now by direction of the said court, the said Defendant is required to appear on or before the second Monday, 13th day of February, next, and answer to the complaint of the Plaintiff, as provided for by Act of Assembly.

Wm. S. FLUKE,

Dec. 30, 1859. Sheriff.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of John Roudabush, late of Union Township, Bedford county, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber residing in St. Clair Township, in said county, all persons indebted to said estate, are notified to make payment immediately and those having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to make them known without delay.

GEORGE M. HOLSINGER,

Dec. 30, 1859. adm'r of John Roudabush, dec'd.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court to distribute the balance in the hands of O. E. Shannon Esq., administrator of Philip Ickes, late of Union Township dec'd, will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office in Bedford, on Thursday the 26th day of January next, at 1, o'clock, P. M., where all interested may attend.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,

Dec. 30, 1859. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to distribute the balance in the hands of Daniel Border, administrator of George Claar deceased, will attend to the duties of said appointment, at his office in Bedford, on Thursday, the 26th day of January, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., where all interested may attend. J. W. LINGENFELTER,

Dec. 30, 1859. Auditor.

OUR TERMS!

THOSE of our patrons having unsettled accounts are respectfully reminded, that agreeably to our published Terms, their accounts will be due on the 1st of January 1860, and must absolutely be settled by *cash, produce* or *note*. To those who have already so promptly settled their accounts, we tender our grateful acknowledgments, wishing that all others indebted to us will promptly follow their laudable example. Respectfully,

Dec. 30, 1859. OSTER & CARN.

ATTENTION RIFLEMEN!

YOU are hereby ordered to parade at the Court House, in Bedford, on Saturday, the 7th of January, next, at 10 o'clock A. M., in full winter uniform, with plume and 10 rounds of blank cartridge. By order of the Captain.

Dec. 30, 1859. G. W. STIFFLER, O. S.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of administration on the estate of Richard Knuff, late of Harrison Township, dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, will present them without delay.

Dec. 30, 1859. ROBERT M. TAYLOR, Executor.

PERSONS WANTING CHANGE OF climate for health. See advertisement of Hamonton Lands, in another column.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the undersigned will apply at next Term of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, for a discharge from his office as administrator of George Evans, late of Monroe Township, deceased. JONATHAN HORTON,

Dec. 30, 1859. Adm'r.

DRUGS AND BOOKS!

H. C. REAMER,

Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.

(At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer.)



WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Just received, a large stock of American, French and English perfumery. Also, a great variety of fine Soaps for toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will color various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.



—ALSO—

Have and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use, will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

Dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Notes and Receipts.

☞ Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞ Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 16, 1859.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

WHEREAS, Benjamin Ridgway, late of Southampton Township, Bedford County, dec'd., died seized of the following real estate, to wit:

One tract of land containing 258 acres and allowance, more or less, surveyed on a warrant in his name, dated 27th February, 1797, adjoining the Maryland line, Andrew Collins and others, and situate in said Township of Southampton, leaving issue eight children, to wit: Priscilla, intermarried with John R. Pye, residing in Monroe County Ohio, whose interest is owned by Petitioner, Jacob Bernhard, Esq., Elizabeth, intermarried with Peter Beaver, residing in the same county and State, Mary Ann, intermarried with Enoch Dye, residing in same county and State, whose interest also belongs to Petitioner, James Ridgway, Nancy Dye, residing in same county and State, Joseph Ridgway and Benjamin Ridgway, residing in Monroe County, Ohio; also the issue of Amos Ridgway and Rachel Edwards, to wit: Harriet, Nancy, Mary, and Annie, children of Amos, residing in Washington county, Ohio, and Benjamin residing in Monroe county, Missouri, Elsie, Nathan, Edward, Mary, Rachel, Catharine, Elizabeth and Angelina, residing in Washington county, Ohio, children of Rachel Edwards, deceased;

Notice is, therefore, hereby given that in pursuance of a writ of Partition, or valuation, to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition, or Valuation, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 19th day of January, next, when and where all interested may attend, if they see proper.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Dec. 13th, 1859. } WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

APPEALS.

NOTICE is hereby given to the taxable inhabitants of Bedford county, that the appeals will be held by the Commissioners, at the Commissioners' office, in the Borough of Bedford, on the days specified, to wit:

For the Townships of Hopewell, St. Clair, Union, Middle and South Woodberry, on Monday, the 9th day of January next.

For the Townships of East and West Providence, Snakespring, Liberty, Monroe and Broad Top, on Tuesday, the 10th day of Jan., next.

For the Townships of Colerain, Cumberland Valley, Harrison, Londonderry and Southampton, on Wednesday, the 11th day of January next.

For the Townships of Bedford, Juniata, Napier and the Boroughs of Bedford and Schellsburg, on Thursday, the 12th day of January, next.

When and where all persons, or corporators, feeling themselves aggrieved at the enumeration and valuation of their taxable property, are requested to attend and state their grievances, for redress according to law.

ATTEST:— C. EVANS,
H. NICODEMUS, Clerk. J. BECKLEY,
Commissioners' Office, W. M. PEARSON,
December 16th, 1859. Commissioners.

TIMELY NOTICE.

Terms as Published!

MY BOOKS will be ready for settlement on, or before the 1st of January, next. All interested will please take notice and square their accounts by CASH or NOTE. I am in debt for many of the goods sold. The debts must be paid, and though thankful to those who have allowed me to make a percentage off them, they will please prepare in time to help foot the city accounts of

WM. HARTLEY.

Dec. 16, 1859.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration *de bonis non cum testamento annexo* having been granted to the subscriber residing in the Borough of Bedford, by the Register of Bedford County, on the Estate of S. M. Barclay Esq., late of Bedford Borough dec'd, all persons having claims against said Estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement and all indebted to said Estate will make payment without delay.

R. D. BARCLAY,

Dec. 2d. Administrator.

Notice to Creditors.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned, upon the Estate of Frederick Rice, dec'd. late of Cumberland Valley, tp., all persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

FRANCIS A. RICE,

Dec. 16, 1859. Executor.

NOTICE.

The public are hereby notified that my wife Elizabeth, having left my bed and board, without cause or provocation, I am determined hereafter to pay no debts of her contracting and I warn all persons against harboring her on my account. JOHN W. BEELER.

Bedford tp., Dec. 9th.

Notice.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Rail Road and Coal Company, will be held at the office of the Company, on Tuesday, the 10th day of January, 1860, at 11 o'clock, A. M., when an election will be held for a President and twelve Directors for the ensuing year.

J. P. AERTSEN,

Dec. 16th.–3t. Secretary.

JUST RECEIVED,

At Shoemakers' Cheap Store, Coffee, Sugar, Syrup, Molasses, Black and Green Tea, Chocolate, Essence of Coffee, Cheese, Rice, Spices, Oil, &c.

Dec. 23d, 1859.

CHEAP BOOTS AND SHOES.

Just Received for Sale, cheap, at Shoemaker's Store.

Dec. 23d, 1859.

HEALTH AND ITS PLEASURES, OR DISEASE WITH ITS AGONIES: CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM!



Holloway's Pills.

Nervous Disorders.

What is more fearful than a breaking down of the nervous system? To be excitable or nervous in a small degree is most distressing, for where can a remedy be found? There is one:—drink but little wine, beer, or spirits, or far better none; take no coffee—weak tea being preferable; get all the fresh air you can; take three or four Pills every night; eat plenty of solids, avoiding the use of slops; and if these golden rules are followed, you will be happy in mind and strong in body, and forget you have any nerves.

Mothers and Daughters.

If there is one thing more than another for which these Pills are so famous it is their purifying properties, especially their power of cleansing the blood from all impurities, and removing dangerous and suspended secretions. Universally adopted as the one grand remedy for female complaints, they never fail, never weaken the system, and always bring about what is required.

Sick Headaches and Want of Appetite.

These feelings which so sadden us, most frequently arise from annoyances or trouble, from obstructed perspiration, or from eating and drinking what is unfit for us, thus disordering the liver and stomach. These organs must be regulated if you wish to be well. The Pills, if taken according to the printed instructions, will quickly restore a healthy action to both liver and stomach, whence follow as a natural consequence, a good appetite and a clear head. In the East and West Indies scarcely any other medicine is ever used for these disorders.

Disorders of the Kidneys.

In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water; or whether they be afflicted with stone or gravel, or with aches and pains settled in the loins over the regions of the kidneys, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief when all other means have failed.

For Stomachs Out of Order.

No medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these Pills; they remove all acidity, occasioned either by intemperance or improper diet. They reach the liver and reduce it to a healthy action; they are wonderfully efficacious in cases of spasms—in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of the liver and Stomach.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases.

Ague,
Asthma
Bilious Complaints,
Blotches on the Skin
Bowel Complaints,
Colics,
Constipation of the Bowels,
Consumption,
Debility,
Dropsy,
Dysentery,
Erysipelas,
Female Irregularities,
Fevers of all kinds,
Fits,
Gout,
Head-ache,
Indigestion,
Inflammation,
Jaundice,
Liver Complaints,
Lumbago,
Piles,
Rheumatism,
Retention of Urine,
Scrofula or King's Evil,
Sore Throats,
Stone and Gravel,
Secondary Symptoms,
Tic-Douloureux,
Tumours,
Ulcers,
Venereal Affections,
Worms of all kinds,
Weakness from whatever cause.

☞ CAUTION!—None genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

***Sold at the Manufactory of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cts and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

Nov. 18, 1859.

LAST NOTICE!

THE books and accounts of the Estate of G. W. Statler, dec'd., late of St. Clairsville, have been left in the hands of Ab'm. H. Hull, Esq., of Union Township, for collection. Time will be given for amicable settlement till the first of March, 1860, after which no further indulgence can be allowed, and costs will be put on all unsettled accounts. The accounts of Vickroy & Statler are also with the same officer on the same conditions.

A. J. STATLER,

Dec. 23, 1859.–4t. Adm'r.

CARD.

THANKING our friends and customers for the very liberal, and continued patronage extended during the last ten years, we hope they will bear in mind, that in JANUARY IN EACH YEAR, our book accounts are ready for settlement. From past experience we are satisfied that the system we have adopted, is the only correct one—and we do not believe any reasonable customer will ask us to depart therefrom.

Therefore, on JANUARY 1st, 1860, every account upon Books used during the past year, will be ready for settlement, and settled they must be, by cash, produce, or note.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Dec. 16, 1859.

RAIL ROAD ELECTION.—An Election will be held at the Rail Road Office in Bedford, for the election of a President and 12 directors for said Company, on Monday, the 9th day of January, 1860, between the hours of one and four o'clock, P. M., at which the Stockholders will take notice.

JNO. P. REED,

Dec. 16th, 1859. Secretary.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Napier Township, upon the Estate of John Ellis, late of said township, deceased, he calls upon all persons indebted to come forward and make payment immediately, and all having claims against the estate, are requested to make the same properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY TAYLOR,

Dec. 16, 1859. Administrator.

Notice.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the subscriber on Note or Book account, or otherwise, are he reby notified that their accounts will be placed in the hands of the proper officers for collection unless paid by the first of February, next.

MICHAEL LUTZ.

Dec. 16, 1859.

A NEW ASSORTMENT

Of Muslins, Cloths, Cassimeres, Shawls, Delaines, Calicoes, Gloves, Hosiery, Jeans, Vestings, Satins, Tickings, Ginghams, Queensware, Glass, &c., which will be sold cheap at Shoemakers' Store.

Dec. 23d, 1859.

Hardware, Farm Implement, AND

IRON STORE.

STOCK SELECTED WITH THE GREATEST CARE AND sufficiently large to meet the wants of the people of Bedford co. Every exertion made to please, both in goods and prices.

FOR CASH, all goods in my line sold as low as they can be got in Cumberland or Hollidaysburg, and many things cheaper. CASH buyers favored particularly. Six month buyers not quite so well liked, but if prompt in payment, will find their bills O. K., to their entire satisfaction. As my prices are fixed for the two classes of customers named above, I have no prices to suit that class, whether rich or poor, who contract debts for their executors to pay, or the limitation to liquidate. So that those whose credit is not very good and who are slow in paying debts, or *get mad* when dunned, will please buy for CASH, or produce, or not at all—as I have lost enough and am tired dunning such customers.

Bedford, Pa., Oct. 21, 1859.

WM. HARTLEY.

PUBLIC SALE OF

REAL ESTATE.

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, there will be sold at public outcry, on the premises, on Friday the 30th December inst., at the late residence of Himas O'Neal dec'd, the following Real Estate, to wit:

ONE TRACT of Land, situate in West Providence Township, Bedford County, containing 158½ acres, adjoining land of James McDaniel, T. Davis, James O'Neal, Wilson L. Weeks, and others, with a dwelling house, barn and other out-buildings thereon. This property is in a good settlement, near Bloody Run, the cleared land mostly new, and considerable new land may be cleared thereon.

TERMS:—One third in hand on confirmation of sale, and remainder in two equal annual payments thereafter, to be secured by judgments. VALENTINE STECKMAN,

Guardian of Susan Amanda O'Neal.

N. B. If not sold, it will be rented on that day.

Dec. 9, 1859.

NOTICE.

Whereas letters of administration on the estate of James McCune, late of Woodbury tp., dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them without delay to the undersigned residing in Bedford. J. W. LINGENFELTER,

Dec. 2d, 1859. Administrator.

FAIR NOTICE!

ALL persons still having unsettled accounts on the Books of Oster, Manspeaker & Carn, are respectfully notified, that if they wish to save costs, their accounts must absolutely be settled by *cash* or *note*, before the 1st of January, 1860. After that date all unsettled accounts will be left for legal collectors without respect to persons. Those who have not got the cash can liquidate their accounts by note, and thus save themselves cost.

Dec. 2d, 1859.–2m.

HARPER'S FERRY AGAIN!

TRAIN STOPPED ANOTHER TIME TO

unload Goods at

Ferguson & Manspeaker's.

Just received another time and for sale cheaper than ever, a superior lot of Winter goods, including

Ledger Hats, 75 cts. and up.
De Laines, 10 cts and up.
Shawls, of all kinds, $1.00 and up.
Cassinetts, 27½ cts. and up.
Broad cloths, $1.50 and up.
Doe Skin Cassimeres, 75 cts. and up.
Marino, 18¾ cts. and up.
HOSIERY, including Gloves, Stockings, &c., of all kinds.
GROCERIES including
Coffee, 12½ and up.
Sugar, 8 and up.
Fine white crushed, 12½ and up.
Baking Molasses, 12½ per quart.
Best mould candles, 18 cts and a little of every thingelse in the Grocery line.

Men's Department, including undershirts and Drawers, 50 cts. and up, also Caps, Hats, Comforts, Gum Over-shoes, Sandals and Buffalo Over-shoes,—Men's Double Soled Boots, for winter, at $1.75 and up.

In the Shoe Department, are included Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's, all sorts, sizes, &c. Prices, as usual.

ALSO, Sleigh and Buggy whips, and Tobacco and Cigars of all kinds, from Gravely down.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania To John Whitney, Peter F. Kessler, Leonard G. Kessler, Thomas Griffith and the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Rail Road and Coal Company, and all other persons interested in the premises, Greeting:

We command and firmly enjoin you that laying aside all business whatever, you each of you be and appear before the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the said County, to be held at Bedford, on the 13th day of February, A. D. 1860, to show cause, if any you have, why the witnesses on behalf of William H. Irwin, James B. Lane, G. Taylor Lane, Mrs. Rebecca Hunter, Mrs. Mary A. R. Kennedy, Mrs. Mary N. Nicklin, Isaac N. Carter, George W. Webb, James Webb & George W. Webb, executors of the last will &c., of Edwin B. Webb, dec'd, Henry E. Leman, Guardian of Susan E. Webb and George W. Webb, minor children of John S. Webb, Harriet R. Lane, John Martin and Mary F. Martin, his wife, Dr James S. Lane, Hubbard B. Taylor and Alice T. Taylor, his wife, William N. Lane, Willoughy S. Webb, William L. Richie, William S. Downey, committee of Alexander H. Richie and Guardian of Rebecca C. Richie, and James W. Harding, Guardian of Madison T. Richie, on their complaint against you, before our said court duly exhibited, should not be examined and their testimony reduced to writing and filed of record in our said Court, in order to perpetuate the same, agreeably to the Constitution of our government and the act of assembly in such case made and provided. And hereof fail not at your peril.

Witness the honorable F. M. Kimmell, Esquire, President of our said Court at Bedford, the 21st day of November, A. D., 1859. S. H. TATE,

Dec. 23, 1859. Prothonotary.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to examine the exceptions, state an account, report the facts and return the evidence to the Court, in the matter of the exceptions filed to the account of Mary W. Brown, Executrix of the last will &c, of Samuel Brown, deceased, who was administrator of the Estate of Daniel Cromwell late of Bedford Borough, dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Thursday, the 5th day of January, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, when and where all parties interested can attend. JOHN P. REED,

Dec. 23d, 1859. Auditor.

LUMBER

Having now on hand a large supply and fifty thousand feet more to arrive, we shall be prepared to furnish builders, with WHITE and YELLOW PINE BOARDS, OAK and PINE SCANTLING, also, SHINGLES, ROOFING and PLASTERING LATHS, in any quantity, upon the best terms.

Dec. 23d, 1859. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

IT is a fact that, at some period, every member of the human family is subject to disease or disturbance of the bodily functions; but, with the aid of a good tonic and the exercise of plain common sense, they may be able so to regulate the system as to secure permanent health. In order to accomplish this desired object, the true course to pursue is certainly that which will produce a natural state of things at the least hazard of vital strength and life. For this purpose, Dr. Hostetter has introduced to this country a preparation bearing his name, which is not a new medicine, but one that has been tried for years, giving satisfaction to all who have used it. The Bitters operate powerfully upon the stomach, bowels, and liver, restoring them to a healthy and vigorous action, and thus, by the simple process of strengthening nature, enable the system to triumph over disease.

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, or any Bilious Complaints, arising from a morbid inaction of the Stomach or Bowels, producing Cramps, Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, &c., these Bitters have no equal.

Diarrhœa, dysentery or flux, so generally contracted by new settlers, and caused principally by the change of water and diet, will be speedily regulated by a brief use of this preparation. Dyspepsia, a disease which is probably more prevalent, in all its various forms, than any other, and the cause of which may always be attributed to derangements of the digestive organs, can be cured without fail by using HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, as per directions on the bottle. For this disease every physician will recommend Bitters of some kind; then why not use an article known to be infallible? All nations have their Bitters, as a preventive of disease and strengthener of the system in general; and among them all there is not to be found a more healthy people than the Germans, from whom this preparation emanated, based upon scientific experiments which have tended to prove the value of this great preparation in the scale of medical science.

FEVER AND AGUE.—This trying and provoking disease, which fixes its relentless grasp on the body of man, reducing him to a mere shadow in a short time, and rendering him physically and mentally useless, can be driven from the body by the use of HOSTETTER'S RENOWNED BITTERS. Further, none of the above-stated diseases can be contracted, even in exposed situations, if the Bitters are used as per directions. And as they neither create nausea nor offend the palate, and render unnecessary any change of diet or interruption of ordinary pursuits, but promote sound sleep and healthy digestion, the complaint is removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure.

For Persons in Advanced Years, who are suffering from an enfeebled constitution and infirm body, these Bitters are invaluable as a restorative of strength and vigor, and need only be tried to be appreciated. And to a mother while nursing these Bitters are indispensable, especially where the mother's nourishment is inadequate to the demands of the child, consequently her strength must yield, and here it is where a good tonic, such as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is needed to impart temporary strength and vigor to the system. Ladies should by all means try this remedy for all cases of debility, and, before so doing, should ask their physician, who, if he is acquainted with the virtue of the Bitters, will recommend their use in all cases of weakness.

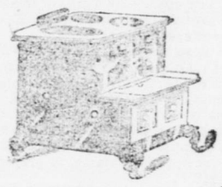
CAUTION.—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.

☞ Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold by all druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, Canada, South America, and Germany.

Agents for Bedford County: B. F. Horry, F. C. Reamer, Bedford; John F. Lowry, Hopewell; E. B. Ramsy, Bloody Run; John Nycum, Fairview.

Oct. 14, 1859.

BEDFORD STOVE AND TIN DEPOT.



THE undersigned keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of

Cooking Stoves,

of the latest style, among which may be found the

Baltimore Air Tight,		3 sizes,
Royal Cook	"	4 "
Hope	"	2 "
Keystone	"	2 "
Victor	"	2 "
Summer Rose	"	2 "
Premium	"	2 "
Magnolia		2 "
Sea-shell		2 "

Which are so arranged as to be used for wood or coal, and are warranted to perform satisfactorily, or no sale.

Also, a large assortment of Wood and Coal Stoves of good styles, and various sizes.

Tinware of every description and Russia fire Board, repairing and job work done to order, with dispatch.

The public are invited to give him a call and examine his stock, which he will sell low for CASH, or marketable PRODUCE.

Oct. 7, 1859.—3m. GEO. BLYMIRE.

BEDFORD CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

REV. JOHN LYON,
T. LITTLETON LYON, A. M., } PRINCIPALS.

THE Winter session of this Institution will open on Friday, the 2d day of December, 1859.

It is the design of the Principals, to make this Academy, in all respects, a first class Institution, for the thorough instruction of youth of both sexes, and to prepare them for any profession or position in life.

The high moral and scientific tone of the school is well known to this community, and a strict discipline will be enforced.

A few boys, (the number is limited to ten,) will be received into the family of the Principals, as boarders.

The beauty of the scenery and the salubrity of the climate render Bedford a most desirable location for such a school.

Persons from abroad, visiting at the Springs, can be near their children during the summer.

It is desirable that pupils should enter at the commencement of the session, and no pupil will be received for less than one quarter.

TERMS. { $200 per year, including boarding, washing, fuel, light, and Tuition in all the branches.
Terms for day scholars:
Per Quarter. { $6.—English Branches.
$7.50, Classical do &c.

June 10, '59.

"OVER HEAD AND EARS IN DEBT!"—Nonsense, when you can buy a splendid soft Ledger Hat for only $1.00 at OSTER & CARNS.

Dec. 2d, 1859.

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS.

WE beg leave to call the attention of the Trade, and more especially the Physicians of the country, to two of the most popular remedies now before the public. We refer to

Dr. Chas. M'Lane's Celebrated

Vermifuge and Liver Pills.

We do not recommend them as universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports, viz.:

THE VERMIFUGE,

For expelling Worms from the human system. It has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various Animals subject to Worms.

THE LIVER PILLS,

For the cure of LIVER COMPLAINTS, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEAD-ACHE, &c. In cases of

FEVER AND AGUE,

preparatory to or after taking Quinine, they almost invariably make a speedy and permanent cure.

As specifics for the above mentioned diseases, they are Unrivaled, and never known to fail when administered in accordance with the directions.

Their unprecedented popularity has induced the proprietors,

FLEMING BROTHERS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

to dispose of their Drug business, in which they have been successfully engaged for the last Twenty Years, and they will now give their undivided time and attention to their manufacture. And being determined that Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge and Liver Pills shall continue to occupy the high position they now hold among the great remedies of the day, they will continue to spare neither time nor expense in procuring the Best and Purest material, and compound them in the most thorough manner. Address all orders to

FLEMING BROS. Pittsburgh, Pa.

P.S. Dealers and Physicians ordering from others than Fleming Bros. will do well to write that orders distinctly, and *take none but Dr. M'Lane's, prepared by Fleming Bros. Pittsburgh, Pa.* To those wishing to give them a trial, we will forward per mail, post paid, to any part of the United States, one box of Pills for twelve thirty-cent postage stamps, or one vial of Vermifuge for fourteen thirty-cent stamps. All orders from Canada must be accompanied by twenty cents extra.

For sale at the Drug Stores of Drs. Reamer & Harry, Bedford, and all other Druggists in the county

May 20, 1859–1y.

DR. HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

AND

DR. HOOFLAND'S BALSAMIC CORDIAL,

The great standard medicines of the present age, have acquired their great popularity only through years of trial. Unbounded satisfaction is rendered by them in all cases; and the people have pronounced them worthy.

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Debility of the Nervous System, Diseases of the Kidneys,

and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or weakness of the stomach and digestive organs, are speedily and permanently cured by the GERMAN BITTERS.

The Balsamic Cordial *has acquired a reputation surpassing that of any similar preparation extant. It will cure,* WITHOUT FAIL, *the most severe and long-standing*

Cough, Cold, or Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza, Croup, Pneumonia, Incipient Consumption,

and has performed the most astonishing cures ever known of

Confirmed Consumption.

A few doses will also at once check and cure the most severe Diarrhœa *proceeding from* COLD IN THE BOWELS.

These medicines are prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson & Co., No. 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and are sold by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere, at 75 cents per bottle. The signature of C. M. JACKSON *will be on the outside wrapper of each bottle.*

In the Almanac published annually by the proprietors, called EVERYBODY'S ALMANAC, *you will find testimony and commendatory notices from all parts of the country. These Almanacs are given away by all our agents.*

For sale at the Drug Stores of Drs. Reamer & Harry, Bedford, and all other Druggists in the county.

May 20, 1859.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of administration on the estate of Rachel McCune late of Blair County, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said Estate, will present them without delay, to the undersigned residing in Bedford.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,

Dec. 2d. Administrator

Notice to Collectors of 1859.

THE Military Board of Auditors of the 1st Brigade, 16th Division, P. M., will meet at the House of Col. John Hafer, in Bedford, on Wednesday, the 4th day of January, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time the Collectors of Taxes for 1859, will please be present with their exonerations, &c., for said year, properly authenticated, in order that the Board of Auditors may adjust and make all abatements of the Military Taxes of said year.

A. J. SANSOM, Brigade Inspector,
1st Brigade, 16th Division, P. M.

Dec. 16, 1859.

Iron City College

$40 00

Pays for a full course in the Iron City College, the largest, most extensively patronized and best organized Commercial School in the United States.

Four Large Halls,

For writing, Commercial Calculations, Book-keeping and lectures.

Usual time to complete a full course, from 6 to 10 weeks. Every Student, upon graduating is guaranteed to be competent to manage the Books of any business, and qualified to earn a alary of from

$500 to $1000

Students enter at any time—No Vacation—Review at pleasure.

First Premiums for Best Writing

Awarded this Institution. The best and greatest variety of Penmanship in any one Hall of the Union, is found here.

☞Ministers' sons received at half price.

For full information, Circular, Specimen of Business and Ornamental Writing and Embellished View of the College, inclose five letter stamps to

F. W. JENKINS,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

A Word to the Wise.

IF YOU WANT TO GET YOUR MONEY BACK, BY GETTING MORE THAN ITS WORTH, GO TO THE CHEAP STORE OF

Oster & Carn.

THEY HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE AND

ATTRACTIVE STOCK

OF NEW AND CHEAP FALL AND

Winter Goods,

SELECTED WITH GREAT CARE, PURCHASED NOT ONLY TO SELL, BUT TO GIVE SATISFACTION TO THE BUYER.

THEY INVITE AN EXAMINATION OF THEIR STOCK AND PRICES, WHEN THEY WILL CONVINCE ALL THAT

THEY ARE REALLY SELLING CHEAP.

TERMS as heretofore; prompt settlement required by cash or note every January.

Bedford, Oct. 14, 1859.

DISSOLVED.

THE firm of Reed & Minnich is dissolved by mutual consent. The books of the firm are in the hands of Jacob Reed for settlement. All persons indebted or having claims, are earnestly requested to call and settle immediately. Settlement must be had, pay or no pay, so don't delay. Thanks are returned for past favors and a continuance of support is asked for the new firm of J. REED & co., who will sell their goods on the lowest living terms for cash or produce.

WANTED, at Shoemakers' Cheap Store, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Buckwheat, Potatoes, Flour, and all kinds of Produce, for which the highest market price will be paid, in cash, or merchandise.

Nov. 4th, 1859.

GREAT WESTERN INS. & TRUST CO.

Capital and available assets, over $300,000. Fire, Inland and Marine Cargo risks taken on the most favorable terms.

C. C. LATHROP, Pres't.
JAMES WRIGHT, Sec'y.
JOHN P. REED, Agent.

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER.

THE subscriber would inform the farmers of Bedford that he is agent for the sale of the above Machine, and their orders for them can be filled immediately. JOHN ALSIP, Agent.

August 5, 1859.-6m.

PERSONS WISHING TO ESTABLISH Manufactories in a new and thriving place where business is good. See advertisement of the Hammonton Settlement.

PERSONS WISHING TO CHANGE THEIR business to a rapidly increasing Country, New Settlement where hundreds are going, where the climate is mild and delightful. See advertisement of the Hammonton Settlement, another column.

LUMBER FOR SALE.—White an Yellow Pine Boards, Plastering and Shingling Lath and bills furnished to order by

REED & MINNICH.

For pimples and wrinkles and freckles and tan,
Nothing has e'er been discovered by man,
Like that wonderful product of tropical bowers,
The popular "Balm of a Thousand Flowers."
to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug & Book Store
March 6, 1857

THE MENGEL HOUSE.

Valentine Steckman, Proprietor.

☞Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, on moderate terms.

May 9, 1856.

Country Physicians can have their order filled at City prices at Dr. Harry's.

Bedford, Dec. 5, 1856. *

JAYNES WRIGHT'S,

Bennett's and Dyott's Pills at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store. [july 30, '58.]

ALL WANTING FARMS IN A DElightful climate, rich soil, and secure from frost. See advertisement of Hammonton Lands in notuer column.

Bazin's fancy Toilet Soaps, Shaving Creams &c. just received and for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.

SHOE BUSINESS AND FACTORIES CAN be carried on profitably at Hammonton.—See advertisement of Hammonton Lands.

Bazin's & Lubin's Extract for the Handkerchief, Cologne Water, &c. for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.

OHIO FIRE PROOF PAINT,

cheap, durable and pretty, already ground at Hartley's. [18,'58

CHEAP COATS, PANTS AND VESTS, to suit the times, at Shoemakers' Cheap Store.

Nov. 4th, 1859.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL and Jayne's Expectorant, at Dr. Harry's.

Bedford Foundry.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs. Washabaugh and Bannon, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for

Grist and Saw-mills, Threshing Machines *Ploughs, Apple-mills, Cooking,* TEN PLATE, AND COAL STOVES, SLED AND Sleigh soles, wash kettles, of different sizes, wagon boxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article), oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

Ploughs.--- Woodcock, Seyler and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS.—Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the immergencies of the times, we will

sell low for CASH, or country produce.

Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

feb25,'59-1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

Permanent Office.

Complying with the urgent request of hundreds of their patients,

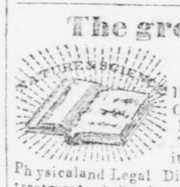
DRS. C. M. FITCH & J. W. SIKES,
Have concluded to remain
PERMANENTLY IN PITTSBURGH,
and may be consulted at their office,
NO. 191 PENN STREET,
Opposite St. Clair Hotel,

Daily, except Sundays for *Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all other Chronic Complaints, complicated with or causing pulmonary diseases, including Catarrh, Heart Disease, Affections of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Gastritis, Female Complains, &c. DRS. FITCH & SIKES, would state that their treatment of Consumption is based upon the fact that the disease exists in the blood and system at large, both before and during its development in the lungs, and they therefore employ Mechanical, Hygienic and Medecinal Inhalations, which they value highly, but only as Palliatives, (having no Curative effect when used alone,) and Invalids are earnestly cautioned against wasting the precious time of curability on any treatment based upon the plausible, but false idea that the "seat of the disease can be reached in a direct manner by Inhalation," for as before stated, the seat of the disease is in the blood and its effects only in the lungs.*

☞*NO CHARGE FOR CONSULTATION.* ☜
A list of questions will be sent to those wishing to Consultus by letter. (april, 8,'59-1y

FARM LANDS FOR SALE 25 MILES from Philadelphia by Railroad in the State of New Jersey. Soil among the best for Agricultural purposes being a good loam soil, with a clay bottom. The land is a large tract, divided into small farms, and hundreds from all parts of the country are now settling and building. The crops produced are large and can be seen growing. The climate is delightful and secure from frosts. Terms from $15 to $20 per acre, payable within four years by instalments. To visit the place—Leave Vine Street Wharf at Philadelphia at 7½ A. M. by Railroad for Hammonton, or address R. J. Byrnes, by letter, Hammonton Post Office, Atlantic County, New Jersey. See full advertisement in another column.

The green book.



JUST PUBLISHED,
150 *Pages, Price* 25 *cents.*
ON SINGLE AND MARRIED LIFE; or, THE INSTITUTES OF MARRIAGE; its Intent, obligations, and Physical and Legal Disqualifications; the rational treatment of all private diseases in both sexes, &c. To which is added a poetical essay, entitled "Callipædiæ; or the art of having and rearing beautiful and healthy children, by the late Robert J. Culverwell, Esq., M. D.

Sent free of postage by the Publishers, Chas. Kline & Co., Box 4586, New York, or Dexter & Co., Wholesale Agents, 113 Nassau Street, New York. Agents wanted everywhere.

Also, Gratis, an extract and sample of the above, entitled; "Dr. Culverwell's Lecture on the rational treatment of Spermatorrhœa and private diseases generally, detailing the means by which invalids may effectually cure themselves without the use of dangerous medicines, and at but little expense to themselves. Sent free by mail in a secure envelope, on the receipt of one stamp, to prepay postage by addressing,

CHAS. KLINE & CO.,
Box 4586, New York City.

Dec. 16, 1859.

BEDFORD COUNTY MAP.

I WILL make a directory map of Bedford County from actual surveys, if a sufficient number of subscribers can be raised to justify me in the enterprise.

The map will be large and well finished and will show the location of all the public roads streams, boundary lines, towns, villages, Hotels, Churches, School Houses, Post Offices, stores, grist mills, saw mills &c., &c., and will contain the names of all the property holders, and show the busines that almost each one is engaged in. I will put on the same sheet maps of all the towns and large villages, also tables and statistics of the County and (if taken in time) the census of 1860. Pains will be taken to make it as reliable as any Map in the State.

EDW'D. L. WALKER.

July 1,'59.

SPECIAL NOTICE,

FOR

FALL AND WINTER.

1859.

J. REED & Co.

HAVE just received a large and carefully selected stock of

Fall & Winter Goods

which they are determined to sell low for cash or to prompt customers. They enumerate in part:

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, and Men's wear generally in great variety.

Dress Silks, Printed Merinoes, Saxony Plaids Muslin de laines, at exceedingly low figures.

SHAWLS of the newest and most elegant styles.

HOSIERY and GLOVES in great variety.

Domestic Goods, Prints Sheetings, Shirtings Canton Flannels, Blankets, Linseys, Tickings &c., &c., an extensive assortment.

Carpets, Rugs, Mats, &c. &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS

Hardware and Cutlery—Queensware and Glassware.

Choice Family Groceries, a large stock.

☞They wish it distinctly understood that. these goods will be sold *exceedingly cheap for cash or produce.*

Oct. 14, 1859.

Economy pays debts.

and the farmers who are using Hartley's Corn stalk cutters and crushers, Hartley's corn shellers, and chop-mills, are saving, by good management, hundreds of dollars.

Oct. 21, 1859.

UNION HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he still keeps the Hotel, under the above name, in the old and well known Globe building, on West Pitt Street, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, where he will be happy to see all friends and the travelling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render all his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

☞Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month and year.

JONATHAN HORTON.

June 3, 1859.

J. W. SCOTT.

(Late of the firm of Winchester & Scott.)

Gentlemen's Furnishing Store and

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

No. 814 Chestnut Street,

(Nearly opposite the GIRARD HOUSE.)

PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. SCOTT, would respectfully call the attention of his former friends to his new Store, and is prepared to fill orders for SHIRTS at short notice. A perfect fit guarantied. COUNTRY TRADE supplied with FINE SHIRTS and COLLARS.

October, 8, 1859-1y.

Spectacles!

The subscriber has just received a splendid variety of Gold, Silver Mounted, and Steel Spectacles, with the finest Scotch Pebbles, superior in clearness, and designed to suit persons of all ages—warranted never to FAIL—to which he invites the attention of all who are in need of the article. He has also just received an elegant assortment of JEWELRY—all of which he will sell on reasonable terms.

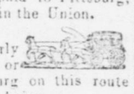
DANIEL BORDER.

Bedford, May 22, 1857.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform the travelling public, that he has established a tri-weekly line of stages between Bedford and Latrobe. The route is that of the old Philadelphia Turnpike, leading from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, being one of the best coach roads in the Union.

Passengers will REACH



trains of cars for Pittsburg as early as by going to Hollidaysburg or Johnstown. The fare to Pittsburg on this route is *Four Dollars and Twenty Cents* being

THREE DOLLARS CHEAPER

than on any other route from Bedford to that point Coaches leave the Washington Hotel, Bedford, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at 6½ o'clock, and the Depot at Latrobe every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, after the arrival of the mail train from Pittsburg.

JOSEPH A. GARMAN.

July 1,'59.

GROCERY AND CONFECTIONARY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tartar, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

June 17,'59.-1y.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY AND

Machine Shop!

THE subscribers are now prepared at their Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for Castings of every description for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, APPLE MILLS, PLOUGHS and all things else in our line that may be needed in this or adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2, 4 or Horse Power, WARRANTED equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Wood Cock, Plug and Hillside Ploughs, WARRANTED to give satisfaction, or no sale. Points, shares and land sides to fit all Woodcock, or Seyler ploughs in the county.

Farmers' Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at the store of

Wm. Hartley, in Bedford,
Sonderbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp.,
John Nycum & Son, " "

Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and all work warranted. Call and examine our castings and work and judge for yourselves. Our agents sell at foundry prices.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.

March 26, 1858.

D. Border,

Clock & Watch Maker

AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constantly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the best style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver WATCHES, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

April 27, 1855.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.—The undersigned has 21 tons of Plaster, which he desires to sell for cash, or trade for grain.

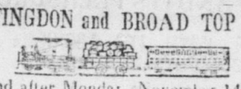
JOHN NELSON.

Dec. 2d.

BURNING FLUID and PINE OIL

Always to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store. [july 30, '58.]

HUNTINGDON and BROAD TOP R. R.



On and after Monday, November 14th, THE PASSENGER TRAIN, BETWEEN HUNTINGDON AND HOPEWELL, will leave, and arrive as follows:

Leave HUNTINGDON for HOPEWELL, at 7.40 A. M.

Leave HOPEWELL for HUNTINGDON, at 10 20 A. M.

Connecting at HUNTINGDON with MAIL TRAIN EAST AT 1. 10 P. M., and arriving in PHILADELPHIA at 10. 25 P. M. The train from HUNTINGDON, at 7 40 A. M., connects with EXPRESS TRAIN WEST on PENN'A R. R.

J. J. LAWRENCE,
Huntingdon, Nov. 18,'59. Su'pt.

CHEAP STORE.

CASH and PRODUCE

JOHN ALSIP

CHEAP

Opposite the "Washington Hotel," Bedford, Penn'a.

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

Dry Goods of every Description,

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS AND QUALITY,

QUEENSWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES,

AND IN SHORT—EVERY THING ELSE WHICH IS USUALLY KEPT BY MERCHANTS, *AND WHICH HE WILL SELL "Cheaper than The Cheapest."*

OLIVER C. CLARK. SAM'L M. HALLER

O. C. CLARK & CO.,

Flour, Feed, Grocery and Produce Store.

Central Street, next door above Lutheran Church, Cumberland, Md.

A well selected stock is now open and offered to families and country dealers, consisting of *Family Extra, and Superfine Flour, Corn Meal, Corn and Rye Chopped, Shorts, Ship Stuff and Bran, New Orleans, Porto Rico, Muscavado and refined sugars, Golden and S. H. Molasses, Imperial, Young Hyson and Black Tea, Java and Rio Coffee of the best quality. All kinds of Spices, Pickles in barrels and jars, Candles, Soap, Mackerel and Herring, Water, Sugar, Soda, Edinburg & Ginger Crackers, Peaches, Strawberries, Pine Apple and Green Corn, put up in cans expressly for family use. A choice lot of* Liquors, consisting of Wines, Brandies, Rum and Whiskey, selected with care. Tobacco and Segars of various kinds. With a variety of other articles usually found in store.

Additions to the above stock will be frequently made so as to keep up a general assortment, and all dealers are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere. All kinds of grain and country produce bought for cash, or in exchange for goods.

Cumberland, April 8, 1859.

FOUNDRY AND

Machine Shop.

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Aschom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best Eastern make. Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly. Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASCHOM.

Nov. 11, 1859

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, for account of whom it may concern, the Dwelling House and Store House attached, together with about two acres of land, situated in Cumberland Valley, Bedford County, on the Public Road, about 12 miles from Cumberland, lately occupied by Wm. Blair.

This property would suit a country merchant, physician, or mechanic, and it is believed such person might do well there. The neighborhood is a good one. If not sold by the first of January next, it will be sold at Public Sale. The title is indisputable. Apply to

Oct. 14, 1859. W. M. HALL.

New Millinery Goods!

MRS. S. D. GIBSON has just received and opened her new lot of FALL & WINTER Millinery Goods, which she will sell very cheap for CASH. New bonnets, bonnet materials, velvets, silk linings, crapes, ribbons, American and French artificial flowers.

She is now prepared to make bonnets of all styles for fall and winter. Ladies are cordially invited to give her a call.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Bedford, Oct 7th, 1859.

TO MILL OWNERS!

S. D. BROAD has made Schellsburg his permanent residence, and is prepared to do all kinds of work in the Mill Wright line, on the most approved and durable plans, and reasonable terms.

He has on hand the most improved Smut and Screening Machines, Mill Brushes, Anchor Bolting Cloths, both new and old, at city prices. Mill Burs can be procured from him and shipped to any point.

Also—Agent for McCormick's Reaper and Mower for Bedford and Blair Counties.

S. D. BROAD.

Schellsburg, Bedford Co., March 4, 1859.

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Bedford Hotel,

And General Stage Office.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞*All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

MRS. S. E. POTTS

HAS just returned from the cities with a large and full assortment of

WINTER GOODS,

consisting of French Merino Valencias, Thibet Cloths, of all shades, all wool Delaine Robes, Silks of all styles, handsome Silk Robes, with double skirts, elegant Winter Cloaks, Velvet Bonnets, and an endless assortment of GAY SILK BONNETS, trimmed and untrimmed, ribbons and plumes, and French Flowers, with a general assortment of all kinds of goods.

Bedford, Nov. 4th, 1859.

STILL CHEAPER!

HANDSOME SUGARS,
at 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12cts, per pound.
Molasses and Syrups,
at 10, 12, 16, 18 and 20 cts per qt., at
OSTER & CARN'S.

"WE AIM FOR OSTER & CARN'S,"
is the cry if all who are in want of neat, durable and
CHEAP BOOTS, and SHOES

NEW STYLES OF WINTER BONNETS,
Ribbons and Ruches, at
OSTER & CARN'S.

PATENT SHOULDER SEAM SHIRTS,
for sale, Cheap, at
OSTER & CARN'S.

BEST PICKLING
VINEGAR, for sale, by
OSTER & CARN.

Nov. 4th, 1859.

New GOODS!

THE undersigned have just opened a large supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Our stock will be found very full and complete, including many kinds of goods that are entirely new. The assortment we now offer is superior in

EXTENT,
VARIETY,
AND CHEAPNESS,

and all who favor us with a call, may depend upon being suited in PRICE and QUALITY. We respectfully invite our friends and customers to learn "our prices" before purchasing elsewhere.

All kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for goods. A credit will be extended to PROMPT PAYING BUYERS, and also to customers who will *cheerfully* settle their accounts every January by cash or note. These terms will be strictly adhered to.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Nov. 4, 1859.

CHEAP

NEW GOODS

AT

J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO'S.

STORE, BEDFORD, PA.

HAVING just received the largest and cheapest stock of goods ever brought to Bedford, we are determined to sell out cheap and fast in proportion. We have LADIES' DRESS GOODS, of all descriptions, GLOVES, HOSIERY, FLANNELS, MEN AND BOYS' WEAR, CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, HATS and CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, Muslins Shirts and Drawers, Coats, Pants and VESTS, CARPETS, Single and Double, Cotton chain, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, SPICES, TOBACCO, and every thing usually kept in a country store, which we will sell cheap for cash, or produce, and to punctual six month customers. Thankful for past favors, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.

Oct. 21, 1859.

LAST NOTICE.

THE Store Books of Jacob Reed and those of Reed & Minnich, are getting old, and must now be closed. The subscriber is anxious to save all parties the expense of legal proceedings and, therefore, calls upon all indebted, or having accounts unsettled, to call at once and settle up. Suits will certainly be instituted against all neglecting this notice after the 1st of February, next.

JACOB REED.

Dec. 2d.

WANTED.

1000 BUSHELS of Wheat, 1000 bushels of rye, 1000 bushels of corn, 1000 bushels of oats and 1000 bushels of buckwheat, wanted by the undersigned, for which the highest market price will be paid.

JOHN NELSON.

Poor House Mill, Bedford, Pa., Oct. 14th, 1859—6m.

TO ALL WANTING FARMS. SEE ADvertisement of Hammonton Lands.

DENTIST.

DR. M. HICKOK,

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

JACOB REED, G. W. RUPP, J. J. SCHELL

REED, RUPP & SCHELL,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

REFERENCES.

HON. JOE MANN,	Bedford,	Pa.
" JOHN CESSNA,	"	"
JOHN MOWER,	"	"
R. FORWARD,	Somerset,	"
BUNN, RAIGUEL & Co.,	Phil	"
J. WATT & Co.,	Pittsbur	"
J. W. CURLEY, & Co.,		

Commenwealth Insurance Company.

UNION BUILDINGS, THIRD STREET,

HARRISBURG, PA.

CHARTERED CAPITAL, $300,000.

Insure Buildings and other Property against loss or damage by Fire.

—ALSO—

AGAINST PERILS OF THE SEA, INLAND NAVIGATION & TRANSPORTATION.

DIRECTORS:

SIMON CAMERON,	GEO. M. LAUMAN,	WM. DOCK,
JAMES FOX,	GEO. BERGNER,	BENJ. PARKE,
WM. H. KEPNER,	A. B. WARFORD,	W. F. MURRY,
P. K. BOAS,	J. H. BERRYHILL,	W. F. PACKER,
ELI SLIFER.		

OFFICERS:

SIMON CAMERON, President.
BENJAMIN PARKE, Vice-President.
S. S. CARRIER, Secretary.
J. W. LINGENFELTER, Agent, Bedford, Pa. Office on Juliana Street.

Oct. 21, 1859.-1y.

Pennsylvania Insurance Company OF PITTSBURGH,

OFFICE, NO 63 FOURTH STREET.

Capital And Surplus over $150,000. 00.

DIRECTORS.

JACOB PAINTER, C. A. COLTON, N. VOEGHLY, RODY PATTERSON, A. A. CARRIER, I. C. SPROUL, HENRY SPROUL, A. J. JONES, G. W. SMITH, WADE HAMPTON, ROB'T PATRICK, J. H. HOPKINS

This Company has paid losses from the date of its incorporation in 1854, up to May, 1859, to amount of $302,835, 07, in addition to regular semi-annual Dividends of from 5 to 15 per cent affording evidence of its stability and usefulness.

LOSSES LIBERALLY ADJUSTED & PROMPTLY PAID.

A. A. CARRIER, Pres't. I. C. SPROUL, Sec'y.
J. W. Lingenfelter, Agent. Office at Bedford Pa.
September 2, 1859.-1yr.

Cessna & Bannon,

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

C. H. GAITHER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PA.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Juliana street, two doors south of the Inquirer office. He will also attend to any surveying business that may be entrusted to him. Nov. 4, '59.

ATTENTION, MARKSMAN!

JOHN BORDER,

GUNSMITH, Bedford, Pa.

Shop at the east end of the town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

May 21,'58.-1y.

J. C. DICKEN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

July 1, 1859.-1yr.

Samuel Betterman,

COUNTY SURVEYOR,

WOULD hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

April 16, 1858.-tf.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN,
June 2, 1854. G. H. SPANG.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,

Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor,

Will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

WILL PRACTICE IN BEDFORD AND FULTON COUNTIES

☞Office one door West of the Union Hote

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug nd Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius

June 24, 1853.